

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

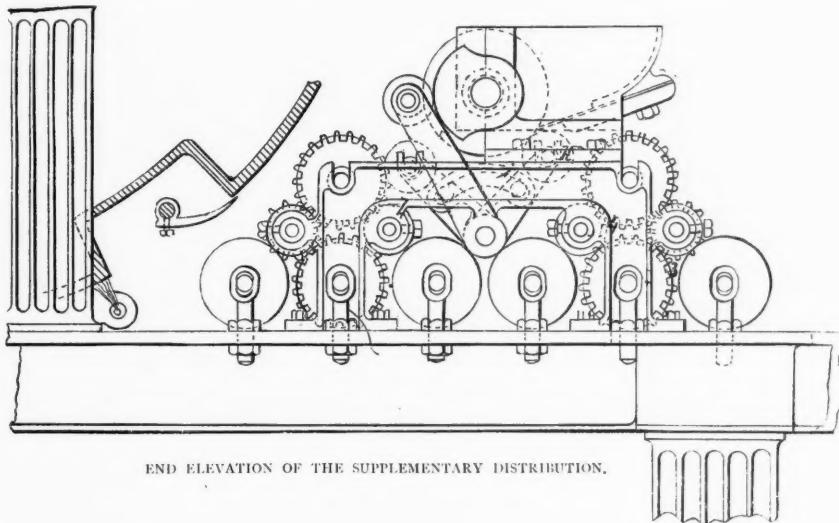
THE HENRY CYLINDER PRESS, PATENTED MAY 9, 1871.

PROBABLY among the printing fraternity of New York no one is better personally known than the veteran printer John Henry. Among the printers of the United States and in foreign lands, he is known by reputation acquired through his special efforts as early as 1858 to establish a journal especially devoted to the interests of

the story of his efforts in the direction of improving the cylinder press, leaving the reader to form his own opinion as to their value and utility.

Several years before the letters patent upon his invention were granted, many of the prominent cylinder pressmen had reached the conclusion that there was more in the cylindrical principle of presswork than was generally conceded.

This impression seems to have been entertained by the patentee, who, believing in the truth of this conclusion,



END ELEVATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY DISTRIBUTION.

the art preservative, *The Printer*, the first journal of this character issued in the United States, and continued for several years, and succeeded by other publications conducted by him, having the same object in view.

But it is with the cylinder printing press invented and patented by him in 1871 that we are especially expected to deal in this article.

As history is made up, or should be, of solid facts, and should be truthful to be of value, we sought an interview with Mr. Henry, and propose to tell as nearly as possible

then so rapidly gaining ground, devoted several years in the endeavor to work out the problem. The well-known Adams book press was certainly a great improvement over the old-time hand press, printing, as it did, a form twice, thrice, and in some cases four times the size, at double the speed; but it still demanded the dampening of the sheet, which further necessitated dry pressing for the double purpose of smoothing out the indentation and the measurable restoration of the super-sized and calendered papers injured by the dampening process.

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The ultimate "hard packed" cylinder, however, has changed all this, and the clear surface impression at present attainable without dampening, and free from all impression on the off side of the sheet, Mr. Henry claims, justifies the early faith entertained by himself and others in the cylinder as a fine printing machine. The points aimed at by the patentee were: (1) accurate register; (2) a combined system of distribution equal to the requirements of the most exacting forms, whether illustrated by engraving in black ink or elaborately printed in colors; (3) the production of a substantial, still-running and durable machine. We give below an engraving of the "supplementary distribution" accompanying the six form rollers in their position before the impression cylinder, an examination of which (as comprising only *half* its distribution) will afford a comparative idea of its qualifications as a whole. If this is "supplementary," and but one-half the entire distribution, the so-called "Art Series" is certainly well provided.

The complete system, as described by the patentee, comprised, in addition to the above: (1) a fountain elevated above the distributing cylinder situated at the forward end of the machine, with a fountain roller to supply the ink in the rough, two others to aid the distribution around the cylinder, and a drop roller to connect with the table below, in which five disks, operating in different directions, were employed to change the position of the partially distributed ink thereon, and six angle rollers to complete the distribution of this half the supply before the table reached the form rollers.

While this half of the system is progressing, the supplementary fountain (as illustrated above), over the six form rollers close by the cylinder is engaged in supplying the other half the ink needed by the form, yielding its share of the supply through the operation of two cylinders and four vibrators, the original supply being given by a V-like rocking pair of fountain rollers—first to three rollers, and next to the other three. All these mechanisms operate in exact time each to the other, and complete their labors to each impression at the rate of one thousand per hour without interruption or interference, and the form is covered with thoroughly distributed ink. Either half of the system described above might have proved equal to the distribution then (1871) employed with the majority of cylinder presses sold; but, to quote Mr. Henry's own words, he proposed to afford the pressman "enough, and to spare." That the character of the inks employed in "color printing" might not be injured by the contact of the same with metal surfaces, the inventor proposed the use of a porcelain-

lined fountain, a nickel-plated knife and a ground-glass cylinder, all of which surfaces are innoxious to colored printing inks. The lack of reliable register anterior to the period we are writing of (1871) was a source of annoyance to the careful pressman, and Mr. Henry seems to have studiously considered this fault in the construction of his machine by substituting for the defective reciprocating movement for the bed (to which was attributed the lack of register, arising from the "lost motion" attending its use) what might be termed a rotary movement, to reverse the bed, which consisted of an endless rack revolving round an upright pinion—the length of the rack graduated to the pitch of the bed. Mr. Henry claims that this movement secured mathematical register, dispensed with the use of springs, and was not attended with jar or variation in operation. Two other features remain to be considered in connection with the machine under consideration, both of which are original and of the greatest importance in the successful working of the press.

Upon the off side of the frame was a shaft, worked by and through the cylinder. When the press was in operation, this shaft kept the distribution constantly active, and also served to operate the fly for flying the printed sheets.

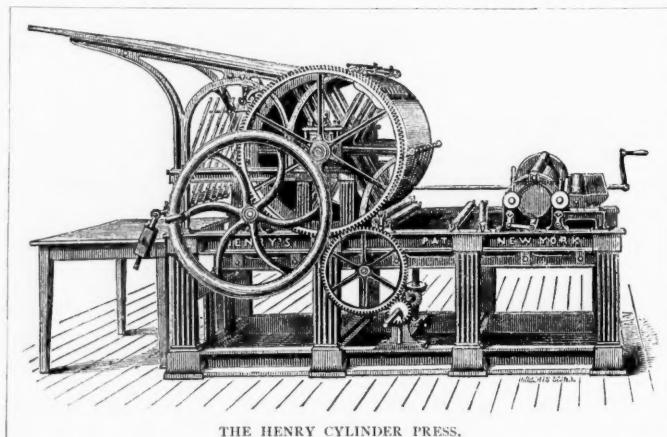
But the value of the improvement consisted in the ability of the pressman before starting the machine to "get

up the ink" and "charge the rollers," while the machine itself was at rest, by employing a crank or handle in connection with this shaft, and turning the same by hand, the inking apparatus becoming, as it were, detached from and independent of the machine proper, and the distribution of the ink being thus provided for.

The second feature embraced a new form of fly, in which the fingers were separate and capable of being shifted as occasion demanded, thus guarding against smutting of the printed sheet. A new form of "point" was shown in connection with this machine.

Prior to its use, all points had *sunk* from the sheet as it passed to the impression, often tearing the point-hole in the sheet if there were any disturbance of the mechanism.

The Henry point was constructed on an eccentric connected to the stationary portion of the sheet-feeding mechanism by light gearing. To this point was imparted a *falling* and *forward* movement, thus so changing the position during the movement of the sheet that a tear-hole became impossible. But the use of "points" is rapidly disappearing, printers relying more upon careful feeding to guides.



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This briefly completes our description of the 1871 patent, and the engraving on page 2 presents a view of the simplified machine as built and placed upon the market, to be run by handpower. It will be observed that it is a material modification of the "Art Series" described above. It contains a modification of the bed movement; a still greater modified form of the distribution, presenting a simpler form of the excellencies set forth in the letters patent, but retaining the means by which the ink could be distributed and the rollers charged without the necessity of setting the whole press in motion.

In conclusion, it is to be remarked that many praiseworthy features in connection with the cylinder press were shown in the machine which we have endeavored to faithfully describe.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

IV.—BY WALTER L. KING.

AT No. 7 calle San Martin are situated the printing and lithographic works of George Mackern. On the ground floor is carried on an extensive business; but we must go to the upper story to get an insight into one of the busiest printing offices in the world. Pushing our way up a rather narrow staircase, we soon reach the bookbinding department, a room about thirty yards long by five broad. The whole place has an air of industry about it. Certainly, it cannot be said to have a tidy appearance, or, indeed, a clean, agreeable one; but these shortcomings must be overlooked when the rush of business and the smallness of the workshop, crowded with machinery and various packages, is taken into consideration.

From the workshop of the bookbinders, we proceed and soon find ourselves in the printing department, where a stock of machinery comes suddenly in view. So closely, in fact, are the machines of various character packed, that it is a wonder any work is done at all, "too many men get in each other's way." Yet the printing is done, and well done, too, as a critical glance at the work lying around in profusion abundantly testifies. This establishment has all the appearances of turning out vast quantities of work, at least such a conclusion would be warranted by the amount of material and mechanical appliances to be found on every hand.

The house of Mackern has the reputation of being the busiest in the city. "They're everlastingly working," as a former employé remarked to the writer. Considerable overtime is therefore secured, for which the toilers are paid twenty-five per cent additional wages. The average rates for men is from \$55 to \$65 per calendar month, payable on the fifteenth and last day of each month, respectively.

After quitting the well-lighted composing room a short flight of stairs is mounted, and the ruling and embossing departments are reached. Machinery of the most improved character is worked here, indeed some of it is the only sample of the kind to be found in South America, which seems somewhat strange in a country where the most labor-saving articles are sought after. It is from various parts of the world, and its general excellence

clearly testifies to the business character of the manager of the establishment. Beyond the embossing and ruling rooms is the engraver's department, properly located where this class of work may be executed in quiet and free from noise or dust.

Mr. George Mackern employs, in all, in his printing works about seventy hands. A large number of these are boys, who rend the air with their *vivats!* at the welcome ringing of the time-bell at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. As a rule, the offices whose machinery is driven by steam have a whistle attached to the engine, which gives the "out" and "in" call, but in this house a gas engine furnishes the chief motor, which has no whistle, and a bell is substituted therefor.

Printers here, like most other artisans, get but two meals a day, between 11 A.M. and 12:30 P.M., and any time after 6 P.M. From say 7 P.M. to 11 A.M. next day, no food is taken, not even a lunch. This statement may surprise your readers, but it is absolutely true. Some, perhaps, take a cup of tea or coffee at 7 A.M., but it is not the general rule. These hours for meals, or, as a European lately remarked, for starving, invariably disagree with a newcomer; but he eventually gets to like the custom, and is sometimes loath to depart from it. In subsequent letters more particulars of our style of living and working will be given.

(*To be continued.*)

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"IMPRINT."

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE estimate placed by the general public upon an imprint (as the term is known to the craft) is simply the same as that of the sign of a merchant or trader. It is looked upon as an announcement that he deals in certain goods and wares, and is ready to supply customers—for a consideration. It has, however, a wider and higher significance, and those who in the least value their reputation should see that it is used upon all proper occasions and never abused.

First of all considerations, it is an assurance to the patrons of the art that the printer is not ashamed of his work; and it may be asserted as an unfailing rule that an imprint can never be found where it is not considered creditable, be the reason why what it may. Every job bearing it, shows (or should) that the craftsman is willing to be judged by it, and rise or fall by the decision; that he is willing that the world should take it as a sample of what he can do; that he is satisfied with the showing made by stock of type and the taste and judgment displayed in their use. Of course, all who have handled stick and rule know how frequently a workman is cribbed and confined by the paucity or inapplicability of material, especially in small offices; but by doing the best that lies within his power one can always produce something worthy of the art, even if not elaborate or superlatively artistic, something bearing the "ear-marks" of skilled labor, and which is worthy the avowal of his imprint.

An imprint is a sign of honesty, a guarantee that the work has been done as it should be; that the printer is willing to have it questioned by all who see it, criticised

by those wanting anything in his line ; that he is ready to have his name and reputation known, and that he expects from it to gain more extensive patronage. His imprint gives it the prestige of genuineness, and becomes, as it were, the certificate of such paper, ink, type and count as were agreed upon in the contract. We take it, and the experience of a lifetime has proven, that no trickster will place his imprint where it would be *prima facie* evidence of who committed a fraud. Anyone who attempts deception is too cunning to blazon to the world his own rascality. On the contrary, he covers his tracks by every possible method. In reality they sometimes go so far (we are not stating an imaginary case, but what we know to be the most stubborn of facts) as to imitate the style of another and a responsible office, using, if possible, the same "letter," and so leave a loophole out of which to crawl when called to account for fraud.

An imprint leaves no question of parentage. It says boldly to all interested, "This is my doing, and if there is anything wrong, I am the one, and the only one to be blamed; if, on the contrary, there is anything of credit, I alone am entitled to and claim it as my right." It is, therefore, an open and manly way of doing business, adds to reputation, impels confidence, gives the most perfect assurance of reliability, at least a fair expectation that work intrusted to the one named will be finished on time, in the manner promised, with a reasonable hope of something better in the future.

An imprint upon good work is the best possible advertisement. None published in the columns of even the great dailies and weeklies, sown broadcast by circulars, tacked up in cards, elaborated as letter and billheads, can compare with it, all combined cannot equal it. The work and the name of the craftsman are fixed in the mind at the same glance. One sees how it is done and who did it at the same moment. The two are stamped upon memory by one "impression," are electrotyped, so to speak, inseparably together, and with one will always come the other. Besides, there is a dignity about it that no merely ephemeral advertisement can hope to rival. When placed upon books, this is especially the case, for they are treasured, often used, and never read without turning to the title-page to see from what press they were issued. In this way, and the same may be said of less ambitious printed matter, of pamphlets, catalogues, lectures, and the long line of covered publications, one becomes known by the very best and widest means possible; best, because there is solidity and sterling worth to the thoughts perpetuated in type, and widest on account of the greater circulation; because whatever pleases or interests, elevates or educates us, we are anxious should do the same for our friends, and so we send them to be read where the pines murmur in the North, the perfumed wind whispers in the South; send from Maine to Georgia, from Nantucket to the Golden Gate, send the imprint to be looked at and commented upon.

An imprint operates as a spur to the efforts of others, creates rivalry, makes one (if he is a true printer and has the good of his fellows and the art at heart) endeavor to accomplish something more worthy of praise. He carefully analyzes what has been done and calculates the

possibilities of his own office. He sees where improvement can be made; wherein the job could be made better. It is to him at once a pattern and an education; is filled with suggestions of change; gives hints to invention and cunning to the fingers. Imprints come to the printer bearing the craft knowledge of the entire world, are gathered from wherever the click of the type and the clattering of the press is heard, and though some may force a smile, yet all are filled with lessons that may well be pondered, and from even the most crude and inartistic work of a "blacksmith" something useful can be gathered.

An imprint is a directory, giving the names and locality of the best printers, as far as one has them, and, in that light, are frequently valuable and of use. By them we become acquainted with our brothers in every clime and are drawn to and bound closer to them, even though not speaking the same language, or though we may never see their faces or take them by the hand. But we know them and are known as of the great family of craftsmen who are enlightening and educating and elevating the nations; are giving the very best of both brain and physical labor to make the world better, happier and holier. Thus, an imprint becomes grip, password and salutation to the order of typographical association, and the work bearing it gives a somewhat clear insight into their methods and capabilities and character, even as penmanship does to the man and should be an "open sesame" to their hearts.

An imprint tells of and means business. It is not only a notification to the public that you are ready to do work, are doing it, and anxious to do more; that you have facilities and await their pleasure. But that you are capable of doing it as it should be. That depends entirely upon the job to which you have signed your name and it may either make or mar your future; depends upon whether you are worthy of the name of printer, and whether you have the material to do what you profess and the public have a right to demand.

And permit us to say *en passant* that there is now no shadow of an excuse for anyone who undertakes to learn the "art and mystery" not becoming a *first-class* workman, not knowing to the full how to use type and press to the best possible advantage, but the ultimatum that can be done with them. The schools of the printer of today are so far in advance of those of even a score of years since that those who abandoned the employment for other fields of labor stand in wonder at what has been done for their education and the means ready at their hands for what is required, and how easily every demand is met—anticipated would be the more fitting word. Thus, the printer has no possible excuse for not thoroughly, technically and practically knowing his art from rudiment to finish, and for not doing work that will cause his imprint to be honored, that will increase his business and with it his wealth.

But, obviously, imprints are not to be used upon every description of printing. On some they are not only in bad taste, but decidedly out of place. As to where they should be used must necessarily rest with the individual, and no rule can be laid down governing the matter. Yet

for the reasons above advanced, they should be seen as often as the job is worthy of such distinction; the more frequently the better, the proprieties being observed. To place them upon a cheap handbill or dodger that will, if at all, be simply glanced at and then thrown away, would not be proper; upon the poster it would be appropriate, upon anything worth placing between covers it should not be neglected.

Yet, and here the judgment of the printer is tried, great care should be exercised in using the privilege, and it is so because there are men who make objections and, they being the paymasters, their *ipse dixit* cannot be overruled. Money is the motive power of all the vast machinery in the world, and those who the most flippantly and condemningly talk of millionaires would be very happy to have a bank account entitling them to the name, and prove the hardest of masters. Thus it becomes a matter of great importance to a printer how and when an imprint is used, and he may well reflect seriously upon it.

Thus much from a strictly material standpoint. Naturally the subject leads to the moral aspect and the two are so interwoven that there can be no separation. As the imprint of a name upon publications identify the man, even so do his actions form the imprint by which his character is to be and will be viewed, and, before the bar of public opinion, no justification can be successfully pleaded for the wrong, no temptation as an excuse against stern judgment being pronounced and punishment inflicted. As the one is upon paper, so is the other upon his life. Whatever he does is a safe index to what he may be expected to do, and whatever is contrary to moral ethics, law and order, seriously militates against good reputation and success.

The imprint of the vice of vices, intemperance, will be recognized, and blast your hopes as it does the life of wife and family, no matter how much you try to cover it. The imprint of dishonesty will shine through all lacquering and be whispered abroad by every wind. The imprint of carelessness will be known wherever your name is known. The imprint of want of punctuality will be told by many a tongue and turn aside work from which profit would otherwise be derived. The imprint of want of courtesy and spirit of accommodation will keep customers away. The imprint of lack of energy, of a "slow and go easy" disposition will never be mentioned among your virtues. The imprint of being a "good fellow" will not be considered an indorsement of business talent and promise by men whose opinion is worth the courting. The imprint of not paying your debts is a fair bid for the services of the sheriff and the red flag of the auctioneer. The imprint of sharpness in dealing will not assist in making friends, and at best we have few enough to stand firmly by us when fighting the battles of life. The imprint of—but as it is with one so it is with all, and, as "people will talk," be assured your case will not be neglected when there is an opportunity of saying evil.

An imprint, being thus two-fold, becomes of essential importance in the vexed problems of life and business, and best will he succeed who makes both clean, clear and to be honored.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SHOP LESSONS.—I. CHROMOGRAPHY.

PRINTING WITH COLORS—IMPORTANCE OF THE MANNER—THE RUDIMENT OF THE ART—ONE CASE OUT OF A HUNDRED—ONCE MORE ABOUT THE ACADEMY—TRADE AND PROFESSION—THE DIFFERENCE OF SOCIAL STANDING—ITS ACTUAL CAUSE—WHAT IS TO BE DONE—TRADE JOURNALS AS THE MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE—TAKING UP THE SUBJECT AGAIN.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

CHROMOGRAPHY, or, in plain Anglo Saxon, the printing with colors, is a subject of high importance, and one to which in latter years much attention and care has been devoted by printers. Still, much discussed as it is, exceedingly developed as the different processes of color prints are, it is, as a rule, not so generally and skillfully handled as it ought to be, taking its manifold uses in modern printing, its highly developed state and everyday demand into consideration. The reason for this may be found in the knowledge and experience which the successful handling of colored inks requires, a knowledge which can only be acquired by ardent theoretical study of the harmony of colors, and an extensive practical experience. Most of our workmen are not ambitious enough to devote much time of their leisure hours to study, and there are not many offices where the hunt after daily bread permits an experimenting more or less expensive to the office and its owner. Did we possess a typographical academy where the harmony of colors and its practical use would form an obligatory branch of the plan of study, we should have less occasion to meet with color prints of such a horribly disharmonic effect as we but too often meet with in the present. Such an academy is as yet an ideal picture of the future, a *Hirngespinnt*, as the Germans put it, located in the brains of a few idealists of the craft, who believe in the great future of such an institution, and we must therefore content ourselves by simply referring to a subject of such importance as undoubtedly must be assigned to that of printing in colors.

The proper effective use of colored inks assumes a more important phase than that of a merely technical character. It implies the strict observance of the artist in colors to the rules the painter is compelled to follow, and these rules must be studied. It is only a few weeks ago that a good pressman, a man of ambitious inclinations, who professes to know all about presswork, and actually understands a great deal, and who is also a very trustworthy person, came to me with a beaming face, delighted, undoubtedly, at his famous idea, and asked to be permitted to execute a certain print for which green and red had been prescribed in a green and chrome yellow. The man was so much infatuated by his suggestion, that I hesitated to call his attention to the utter unharmonious effect proposed by him, and actually felt sorry to rob him of his joy by explaining that a yellow and green would never do without a harmonizing tint or intermediate color. The poor fellow felt his own irresponsibility at once, and since then I found him to mistrust himself in many points in which he formerly could be considered an authority, and work done before with confidence and positive trust was now undertaken with a sort of

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fear and hesitation. Thus the one proof of lack of knowledge was sufficient to destroy a self-confidence acquired during years of ardent and ambitious practical labor in his trade. There are hundreds of cases like the one cited, but they do not come to our knowledge.

Once more, I ask, what is to be done to diminish, to reduce these forms of incompetency? What to save a good workman from loss of self-confidence? What to develop the trade in question to its highest standard? I have already, in a former article, tried to show the manner in which this end could be accomplished with surety and to great satisfaction, and have been accused of asking for the tradesman an education only afforded by a collegiate course of study. Maybe I have placed my standard, in the enthusiasm for the cause, too high; maybe I have meant to give *my printer* the opportunity to receive a thorough education, as every man ought to have, and have merely substituted the *special* study, whether law, medicine or theology, by the technical and practical teachings necessary to the printer. I believe that the general study, as mentioned in my article, is designed to do no more nor less than build up an educated man, and that the special study in the printing or practical department is simply a substitute for the course of law or medicine of the *alma mater*. Does the law student, when he bids good-bye to college, the doctor *medicine*, when he appears as an authorized fledgling, claim to be an authority on law or medicine? Certainly not. Each has simply learned the technicalities of his vocation; and it certainly does not require more time or patient study to turn out a lawyer or doctor than it does to become a proficient printer. The one probably has learned to draw a contract according to the laws of the state, to make a will which may perhaps stand the ordeal of probate; to extort uninvited admissions from wellnigh death-hunted witnesses in cross-examinations and other technical formalities belonging to the profession. The other has acquired a knowledge of the structure of the human body; how to form a diagnosis; how to use the *materia medica*—all more or less technical acquirements—*my printer* will, in his course of practical study have learned, in place of all that, how to handle a printing press, the grandest and most useful knowledge to humanity; how to make ready; how to use the colors to make an artistic effect, and all other technical formalities belonging to his *trade*. All these three will equally enjoy a liberal, general education; they will all meet upon the basis of an equally general knowledge of men and nature, books and science, and will but differ in the direction of their vocations. I agree that the printer of the present day, even the best, perhaps, or any other tradesman, cannot be placed upon the same pedestal with the lawyer, the doctor or any other professional man, but I declare that it is neither the law nor the medical science to which we must ascribe this difference in mental capacity. It is the foundation, the general education, which creates this hiatus. The profession demands this general education, *a priori*, as a *conditio sine qua non*, a condition invariably necessary to become a lawyer, doctor, etc., while the trade does not. Our recruits are selected, or rather put in harness, from a class which for generations has not been afforded time for ambi-

tion—they wanted bread and salt and had to work for it. Reading and writing are, as a rule, the only mental outfit such a boy brings with him, and how frequently even not these, when he is put to the task to start life on his own responsibility, and to remain in harness till he is called to increase the dust and make room for another. Can we blame such a being if (I am always speaking of the rule, not the exceptions) he has no further interest than to labor and sleep, and to pass his leisure hours away in playing cards and drinking. The lion does not care for human blood until he tastes it, but when he has done so he loses all appetite for the inferior nourishment. How many of our tradesmen ever taste the benefit and advantages of knowledge, to only imagine their lack of culture? How can they be blamed for it? How can they be condemned for the sake of their vile purpose, for lounging in the saloons and passing away hours and hours indulging in euchre and other pastimes, and hardly get hold of an instructive book all their lifetime, simply because they are not prepared to appreciate or look for it? It is the lack of education, of the elements of a general education, which acts as a curse all through the lifetime of the greater number of our working class. I am not disposed to advocate any socialistic principles at this place, no matter what my views may be on this question; but I intend to break a lance for the benefit of a liberal education to our working class, at least to such a class as the printers' fraternity represents; a class whose daily labor demands a mental ability superior to that of most other trades. I intend to declare that it is not the fact that we must earn our bread by manual labor which apparently degrades us in the eyes of so many who have been so fortunate as to enjoy a collegiate course and choose a profession. I declare that it is the lack of a general education, more or less extensive, which places the tradesman below the member of a profession.

It may be easy to criticise without showing how to improve the defects referred to, and I feel inclined to declare such criticism as a nuisance, and repeat again and again that the remedy for this defect is the introduction of an institution or institutions in which the man or woman destined to earn a livelihood by manual labor can achieve his or her end in the best possible manner, and at the same time acquire such general scientific knowledge as will entitle him or her to meet the members of a profession on even ground. In other words, that any difference arising will not be recognized as existing as a result of their respective mental capacity as *educated people*, but as a result of the method by which they earn a living. Give us institutions in which the workingman's brains will be as well improved as his technical or practical ability, and his social standing will be a different one from that he now occupies. To found such institutions is not an impossibility by any means. We know of colleges, such as the celebrated Stevens' Institute of Technology, which I have had occasion to cite once before, in which the plan of tuition embraces an exhaustive course of shopwork; where the benches of science are, at certain times, exchanged for the practical experience of the workshop, the professor's chair for the fire of the forge; the students are clad, like real workingmen, in overalls and aprons, their faces black-

ened, their hands greasy. Here they see practically demonstrated what they have learned from the pages of their books; the hammer is actually swung over the anvil, the laws of algebra and the science of geometry, the theory of mechanical construction actually reduced to practical execution. Now, if this grand and most useful idea of practical shopwork has found its realization in one of our best colleges in the country, if it has proved, as is indeed the fact, to be one of the most useful ideas ever introduced in any college, why still doubt that a combination of a mental and manual education, in cases where the trades are concerned, would be of unlimited benefit to the working class? Let us create an American academy for printers, for instance, where degrees may be conferred upon the students, same as in any other college, and look at the results a decennium after the introduction of it.

This idea is at present yet looked upon as the offspring of hyperidealistic inclinations. Maybe it is; I enjoy the thought of living long enough to see it incorporated and realized. Yes, I am certain it will be so in the near future; but until then I must answer the questions placed before the reader somewhat further above—how can we best improve the social standing, the mental value of our craftsmen?—by saying: through the press, by means of the trade journals. I do not think very highly of the value of an unsystematic plan or way to impart knowledge, such as the sporadic system of publishing trade articles can afford; but still, I believe it to be the best and only way, under the existing circumstances, to keep the interest of the tradesman for higher purposes alive, to teach him and improve his technical knowledge as well as his general education. It is the duty, I believe, of everyone who commands the occasion, to work in this direction, and it is for that purpose that I have undertaken to write down what I know about chromographic printing, a subject which has in the heat of the battle entirely dropped from the point of my pen, but which I will pick up again for demonstration as a continuation of this paper in the next number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

SIMPLE PROCESS FOR PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

BY HERMAN REINHOLD.

WHILE zincography was, until recently, very little used in this country on account of the many processes of photo-engraving, it has lately got a foothold, and it is to be expected that in the very near future the swelled gelatine methods of mechanical engraving will be entirely replaced by the process of zincography.

The writer has published several formulas for photogravure in *THE INLAND PRINTER*, which process is used for fine art reproductions from oil paintings and photographs; and it will doubtless interest its readers to have a description of a method for reproduction of wood cuts, drawings, etc.

The reason that photo-zincography has not been used to any extent is on account of the boom in photo-engraving, but especially the cheapness of the work. While the gelatine processes bring many failures, through lack of scientific knowledge of the chemicals used, many have

failed to succeed in working photo-zincography on account of poor zinc and lack of experience.

To obtain good results in photo-zincography, it is first necessary to have pure zinc, which contains no lead whatever. It is a well-known fact that the factories mix the zinc with lead in order to draw it out in sheets, as pure zinc is too brittle to be rolled, without breaking. Until a short time ago, no pure sheet zinc could be obtained from the American zinc manufacturers, and it had to be gotten from England, but now some factories make it especially for the purpose of etching.

The first condition for a good result is a level, well-polished plate of a thickness of about one-eighth or one-sixteenth of an inch.

The polishing must not be done with oil or any substance of that kind, like benzine or kerosene, as this will penetrate the metal and prevent the acid acting upon it when put into the etching solution. The best method is to clean the plate first with pure water and pumice-stone powder, and continue rubbing this over the plate in the same direction, until no more scratches can be seen upon it. When this is done, it is cleanly washed, and dried by heat as quickly as possible, to prevent the surface from oxidizing.

The negative used must be a reversed one, and has to be densified by one of the well-known processes, the best of which is as follows: When the negative is in process of completion, wash it clean and spread over it a solution of one-half ounce sulphate of copper and one-quarter ounce of bromide of potassa, in four ounces of water, until the film looks quite green; then wash again, and put on a strong silver solution. This procedure may be repeated three or four times, until the negative shows the lines quite clear and the background entirely opaque. When dry, the negative ought to be protected by a coating of gum arabic solution, but no varnish should be used.

The zinc plate to be etched is then cut into the right size, and, on the back and sides, coated with cheap asphaltum varnish.

Take asphaltum and solve it in double of its weight of spirits of turpentine. It will form a thin solution and is filtered through chamois skin. Then put it in an open vessel and let it stand in an airy dark place, where the turpentine can escape. Finally, the hard substance is taken out and wrapped up.

Dissolve one-half ounce of this substance in four ounces of heavy benzole (not benzine) and filter it carefully twice through blotting paper, and keep it in a dark room with a stopper on it. The zinc plate, which should be kept cool as well as the solution, to prevent the rapid evaporation of the benzole, while spread on it, is now coated with the above solution and placed vertically upon one edge in a dark, cool place, free from dust. When dry, it will be noticed that it is coated with a gold-brown film. As asphaltum is sensitive to the light, just the same as the gelatine-bichromate film, only in a lesser degree, the plate could be used as it is; but as the time of exposure to the sunlight would be from one hour to four hours, according to the strength of the rays, therefore, this is not practicable, as it can be sensitized to such a degree that from three

THE INLAND PRINTER.

to ten minutes are sufficient to obtain the same results. To do this, the asphaltum film is covered with a second solution which is composed of the following ingredients: One ounce albumen, dissolved in three ounces of distilled water, and filtered several times; to this add a few drops of weak carbolic acid, or thymal solution; in this dissolve twelve grains of bichromate of lithium or twenty grains of bichromate of ammonia, and filter once more. Cover the asphaltated plate evenly; put it on one edge and keep it in the dark room mentioned before. The plate must be kept absolutely free from light or dust, until used.

The negative is now placed upon it, and the whole exposed to sunlight from three to ten minutes, setting the printing frame in such a way that the rays of the sun fall vertically upon the glass. Then take it back into the dark room and wash the plate with lukewarm water, brushing it over with a soft camel hair brush. Dry it and put benzine over it. It will now be seen that the asphaltum will all dissolve in the benzine except on the places which were affected by the sunlight. The washing with benzine must be continued until the picture appears quite clear, in brown, on the metal. It is again dried and is then ready to be etched.

The following etching fluids should be prepared:

50	ounces water,	2	ounces muriatic acid.
50	"	5	"
50	"	8	"
50	"	10	"
25	"	10	"

Put the plate for a moment in the first bath, take it out and dry. Roll it over with a lithographic etching ink; dust it with fine resin powder on all places where the ink adheres on the asphaltum; but keep the metal clear from ink and resin. Then warm the plate to melt the resin, and put it back in the second bath, where it is left until the fine lines are etched to the desired depth. Take it out, cover again with ink, and put it in the third bath. This process is after half an hour repeated, when the plate is put in the third bath. It may then be taken out and covered with asphaltum, except on the places where it is to be etched the deepest, whereupon it is finished in the strongest bath. When etched, the plate is washed with benzine and mounted.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LOOKING BACK.

THE REMINISCENCES OF A PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

HAVING climbed the nine hundred steps which lead to the top of Washington's monument, it is delightful to look down on the wonderful panorama, with its miles of beautiful country in the distance and moving population at its base, especially when we are familiar with the locality and can point to this place and that as so many old acquaintances all brought within the range of our vision at once.

It was precisely thus I felt the other night, when, having climbed the ladder of experience with its many steps, I gazed back over the vast panorama of an active

life, and saw in my mind's eye a crowd of old recollections, which made my pulse beat more rapidly and my heart swell with pleasant emotions.

Away down near the foot of the ladder I saw a small boy, full of surprise and pleasure, occupied in examining a mass of hundreds of small pieces of metal, on the ends of which he had just discovered accurately shaped letters of the alphabet. I watched him as he picked them up one by one, pronouncing the name of each letter as he did so, and trying to arrange them in his fingers in such order as to make them spell some small word with which he was familiar. I could fancy I heard his exultant shout when the first word was built, and also his cry of disappointment when it fell to pieces again.

His father told him those small pieces of metal were types, and that this mass all mixed up together was called "pi." Then I could hear his merry laugh as he communicated this idea to his brothers standing by and invited them to eat of it.

A little higher up the ladder, I saw this boy again, at the age of fourteen years, just entering a printing office as an apprentice. He appeared very earnest and enthusiastic, and reasonably so, for was he not about to enter upon the path his father had trodden already with pleasure and profit.

The office he enters is a good sized one, with a large supply of all that was then considered necessary in the way of presses, type, etc. I saw presses of various makes, sizes and shapes. Most of them were handpower, and the men who were working them appeared to be working pretty hard, but the sheets came off very much more slowly than I had seen them nearer the top of the ladder.

He found a number of men and boys in the composing room, engaged in manipulating the types in a manner that made his eyes expand with astonishment. He sees them build up, line after line in their sticks, empty and fill again, till he is lost in admiration of their dexterity.

I fancied I could see him walking quietly around the room and watching the peculiarities of the different compositors as they lift the types from the cases to their sticks. One man stands quite erect and moves his hands to and fro as regularly as the pendulum in the old eight-day clock in the corner. Another one twists and twitches like a boy he had seen at school, who was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. Another takes the type from the box, taps it on the center bar of the case, and ultimately gets it into his stick. Another swings backward and forward with his arms, head, shoulders and body all energetically engaged in lifting that tiny bit of metal as though it might weigh a ton. But I think I can see him at last stop behind one man and laugh till his young sides ache, as he watches him lift the type from the case and twirl it around his large red nose on the way to the stick.

Methought I could hear the gruff voice of old John Robinson, the foreman, as he told the boy to hang up his coat and cap and put on his little apron which his mother had made for him, and also the titter of the other boys as they said, "still they come." And then they one after the other walked around him and stared in his face, enjoying his confusion and ridiculing his blushes. But

this only seemed to be indulged in when the foreman was out of the room, though I fancied I saw one of these boys shortly afterward leaving the room on the end of the said foreman's shoe.

Still a little higher up, and I saw this boy changed to a man. He has just come out of his time, and he is surrounded by some who are congratulating him, while others are beating on chases with crowbars and mallets, and trying to outvie each other in creating a regular pandemonium. Then I fancied it was night, and I saw a right merry group seated around a well-spread table, with my hero in a central position, feasting in honor of the event of the day.

I am sure I could hear the voice of old Sam Morgan, the man with the red nose—seven years redder than when I saw it last—as he sang his favorite song “The Ivy Green,” and then my hero sang “The Shells of the Ocean” with so much trembling that I felt sorry for him. After two or three hours spent in this manner, the well-known strain of “Auld Lang Syne” rose and fell like a lullaby on my ears, and I slept. How long I cannot tell, but when I awoke I found that I had been dreaming, and that the hero of my sleep was none other than myself.

I shall never forget with what pride I received my first week’s salary as a journeyman, nor with what an aching head I arose next morning, as the result of spending nearly the whole of it among those who showed their appreciation by singing “He’s a Jolly Good Fellow.” Years after this, I met several of the men with whom I had worked for seven years. One of them came one day into an office in London, asking for assistance. His red nose called him to my remembrance, though he did not recognize me. We made up a decent sum for him, and he went on his way rejoicing. But he was soon round again, having spent his money for no better purpose than to increase the color of his nose. The last I heard of him was that he had accepted a lodgin in the poorhouse.

Another of these comps, whose name was Jenkins, came to work on a morning paper with which I was connected. I was surprised to find he had become a total abstainer, and was saving his money. He was not married, so that in a few months he had saved several pounds, and had dressed himself in the best. But one night he broke loose and made things pretty lively in the office. As soon as he came in, all saw he had been drinking, and very soon he let everyone know it. The foreman was the first to come into collision with him, and this resulted in the said foreman being obliged to stop his copy and demand his leaving the room. Then the rumpus began, in the course of which two columns of nonpareil ads were thrown on the floor, the foreman was badly knocked about, and Jenkins was finally escorted from the office by a policeman, who locked him up till next morning. He paid his fine, and then went on drinking until he had not a shilling in his pocket nor a decent article of clothing on his body. In a few weeks, however, he turned up as sober as a judge. He signed the pledge, and went on straight for a time, but he broke out again, and for several years this change from one extreme to another went on.

But I am glad to say that all the comps I remember were not so bad as those I have mentioned.

One of my fellow-apprentices rose to great honor as a wise and deserving man. He became editor-in-chief, and then part proprietor of a large and influential newspaper, and has been twice elected mayor of the town in which he resides. He has devoted a great deal of time to the improvement and education of the people, and has earned the admiration and love of a large circle of friends.

Another is proprietor of a large printing establishment, and has accumulated a pretty considerable fortune. I may mention a circumstance in connection with this individual, though it is not very complimentary to myself. It was in the second year of my apprenticeship that my first quarrel with him occurred. He was smaller than myself, and I used to boss him on that account. One evening we turned out with the other boys to settle our disputes with our fists. I shall never forget with what fearful trembling I accepted his challenge. When we came to fighting I felt so cowardly that I would have given anything could I have withdrawn from it; but he was mad with rage, and just struck out right and left in such a wild and aimless manner that his blows were spent in the air. By some lucky chance his nose came in contact with my fist, and the blood poured all over his clothes in such a manner that he was scared, and at once acknowledged me as the winner, just when I was trembling for fear of punishment. It is needless to say that after that I made the most of my victory; but it was not for long. He nursed his desire for revenge, and took an early opportunity of taking me down so effectually that I have never ventured to fight since.

Jack Halcott was at one time one of the fastest compositors in the city of London, having won in two competitions. But he had “gone wrong,” and that so rapidly that no one knew him unless he proclaimed his identity. Various reasons were assigned for his rapid descent, but probably his own was the correct one—he had got married! His wife was a virago, and in a few months crushed all the spirit out of him; so he sought consolation by imbibing spirits of another kind, and at the time I speak of he was always in a half-intoxicated condition. His wardrobe had suffered from the effect of his circumstances, and now his make-up was immense. Shoes, pants, coat (he had no vest), hat, were all of the shabbiest kind, though brushed and buttoned up in such a way as to give an idea of gentility. But his hat was the crowning feature of his attire! It had been sat upon so often that at last its shape was too weak to stand up, and the boys one day discovered the artificial means he had adopted to overcome this difficulty. They found he had propped up the sides with pieces of reglet, and had curved a piece of brass rule to preserve its rotundity. Of course this discovery was made the occasion for lots of fun at his expense. Poor Jack! He at last succumbed to the tender treatment of his wife and his copious drafts of gin.

Jim Blucher was another odd fish of the same period. No one ever saw him the worse for liquor, though he used to take it, as he said, “for his stomach’s sake.” But what made him remarkable was his Micawber-like disposition. His parents had been very well-to-do in his young days, but had met with reverses and sunk into poverty. He had, however, an undying faith in something “turning

up" that would place him in a position of affluence. He was always in debt, always asking favors, and always expatiating on the wonderful benefits he was going to confer on those who had befriended him. He would say, when asking a loan: "You know this is only a small favor for a short time, and shall be repaid a thousandfold when I get my rights." But I am afraid that was all the satisfaction anyone got, except the satisfaction of helping a fellow-comp., whose worst fault was a too sanguine disposition.

However, I must not allow myself to become wearisome. A great many faces rise before me as I look down the ladder; some beaming with smiles, others downcast and sorrowful, but all suggesting memories of the past. Perhaps the reader has been led also to look back over the past during the reading of the foregoing, and has been reminded of events and persons long forgotten. If this has caused him any pleasure, or has enabled him for a short time to forget the trials and worries by which he is surrounded, he will turn back to his work with a lighter heart and clearer vision, and my object in writing this will have been accomplished.

A WRINKLE IN TINT BLOCKS.

THE following extract from the letter of a Rochester, N. Y., correspondent contains a wrinkle which will no doubt prove of interest to thousands of readers of THE INLAND PRINTER:

I have recently taken much interest in many of the articles pertaining to printing, etc., which have appeared from month to month in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, and thinking that possibly some of your readers would like to learn of a cheap and easy method of doing color work, especially in places where the services of an engraver cannot readily be procured, I herewith mail you samples of work, and also the plates from which one of the cards was printed, so you can judge for yourself of the merit of the jobs presented.



SPECIMENS OF WORK RECEIVED.

The plates are nothing more nor less than a piece of patent leather, glued to an old electrotype block, and the tool used in making the same a common pocketknife. I do not claim this as a new invention, for it is not, having first been used in 1879, on the inclosed card for the *Ontario County Times*, a compositor by the name of Saunders having suggested it to me. As I have never seen anything in the printers journals on the use of patent leather in tint work, I submit the following brief description of the *modus operandi*:

The pink block was made by pressing a piece of lace into the leather with a hot plate of iron. You will find an impression of the whole block, as I made it about four months ago, among the other samples

sent, and which will show the possibilities of the leather for tint blocks, as almost anything can be pressed in the surface of the leather with a hot iron.

As to wear, I find the leather almost as good as type metal, the plate in the monogram cut having been run twenty-five thousand impressions on the small card before it was cut down for the larger card, the wear being almost imperceptible.

In offsetting the work on the leather, I bronze an impression or two (or as many as I wish colors on the job) on black ink, which holds the bronze sufficiently for the purpose, and then proceed as is usual with such work, when the bronze will be found to have made neat, bright lines on the leather by which to cut the block, and which can be shaped to a perfect register, even when the lines are as fine as a hair line.

PRINTING ON SILK WITH GOLD LEAF.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

NO doubt there are many printers who have been occasionally called upon to print badges, banners, etc., and who have found difficulty in obtaining good results. Such work is very profitable, more especially in small towns, where regular badgemakers are not to be found. The following information on the subject may, therefore, be of assistance to such:

First of all, I will explain how to make the preparation which is used to fix the leaf on the silk. To one ounce of isinglass add one pint of water. Boil this slowly for a few minutes and then leave to cool, when it will be ready for use. Make the form ready on a job press in the usual way, but with more impression than for an ordinary job; set the guides to suit the size of your material and then take out the rollers and wash the form. Next suspend the form flat over a lamp or gas jet to make about as hot as a smoothing iron is made for ironing linen. While this is heating take a clean sponge and apply the preparation to the silk or other material and it will be dry by the time you are ready for using it. When the form is sufficiently heated lay it on the feed board and place the gold leaf on the face of the type, pressing it gently with a piece of cotton wool till it looks as though the type were gold faced. If the leaf cracks on the face of any letter apply a little more leaf so that every letter may be fully covered. Then put the form into the press, lay your material to the guides and turn the press with your hand till it reaches the impression, where it should rest for about half a minute, and then take it out. Brush off the superfluous leaf with a piece of cotton wool, and you will find the letters as sharp and bright as you can wish. When many impressions are required, it is better to have a cast made in solid metal, as the heating and extra impression may soon damage the face of the type, though I have taken as many as twenty impressions without any apparent bad effect. Of course the success of the process very much depends upon the skill of the operator, but after a little practice there will be no difficulty.

It may be that some reader of THE INLAND PRINTER has another method of doing this work, and if so I hope he will communicate it, as such communications may be made very useful to members of the craft, and we may thus become helpers one of another.

A REFORM in printing is being effected in China which is likely to revolutionize the book trade in that country. As is well known, by far the greater number of books which issue annually from the Chinese press are reprints and new editions of old works. These are reproduced by a system of block printing, which may or may not faithfully represent the original texts. To obviate the possibility of error, and to reduce so far as possible the cost of republication, photo-lithography has been called into requisition with the most excellent results. Two firms at Shanghai, one English and the other Chinese, have established photo-lithographic presses, from which they issue editions of the classics and other works of value in a style and at prices which make even the stolid Chinese enthusiastic. One of the latest achievements of the Chinese firm is the production of a reprint of the palace edition of K'anghe's celebrated dictionary, and it is even in contemplation to bring out a reprint of the celebrated encyclopedia, the "T'u shu tsieh ch'ing," which fills, in its original form, 502 volumes.

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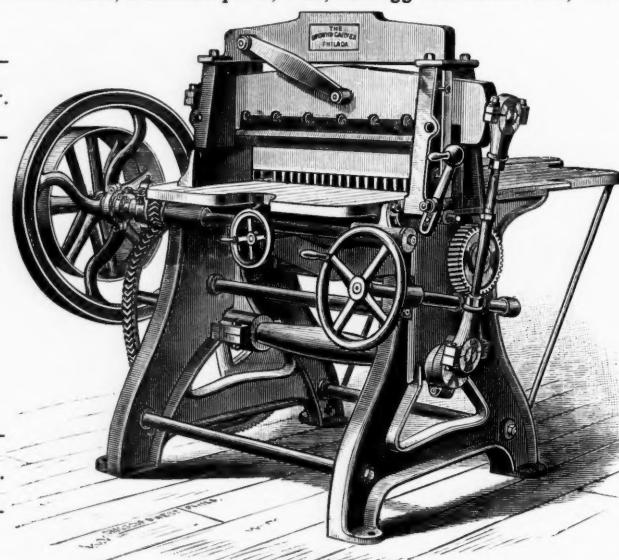
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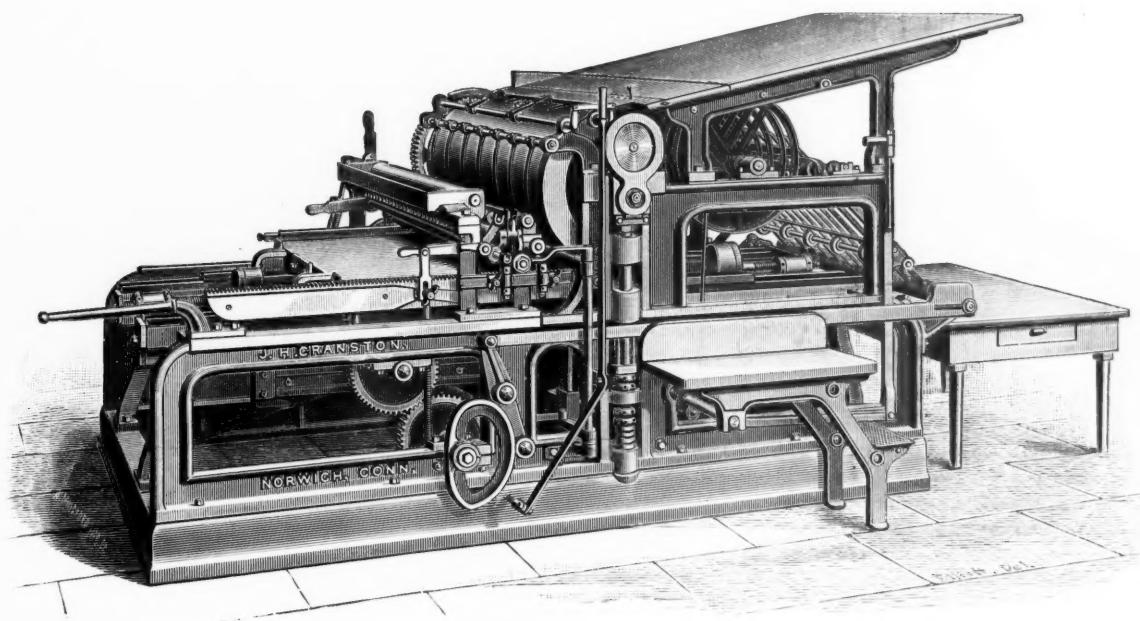
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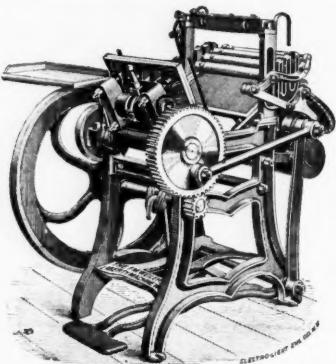
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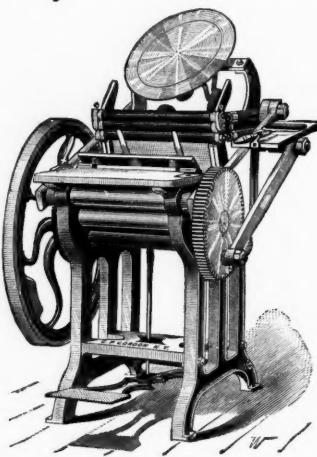
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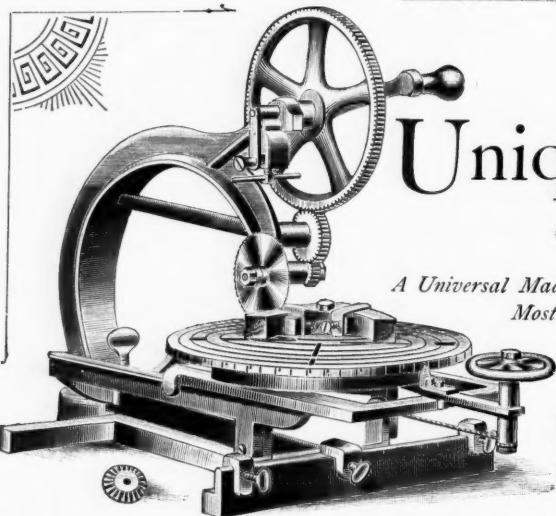
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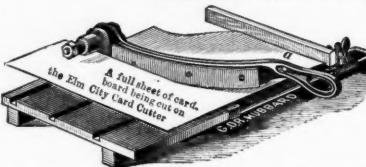
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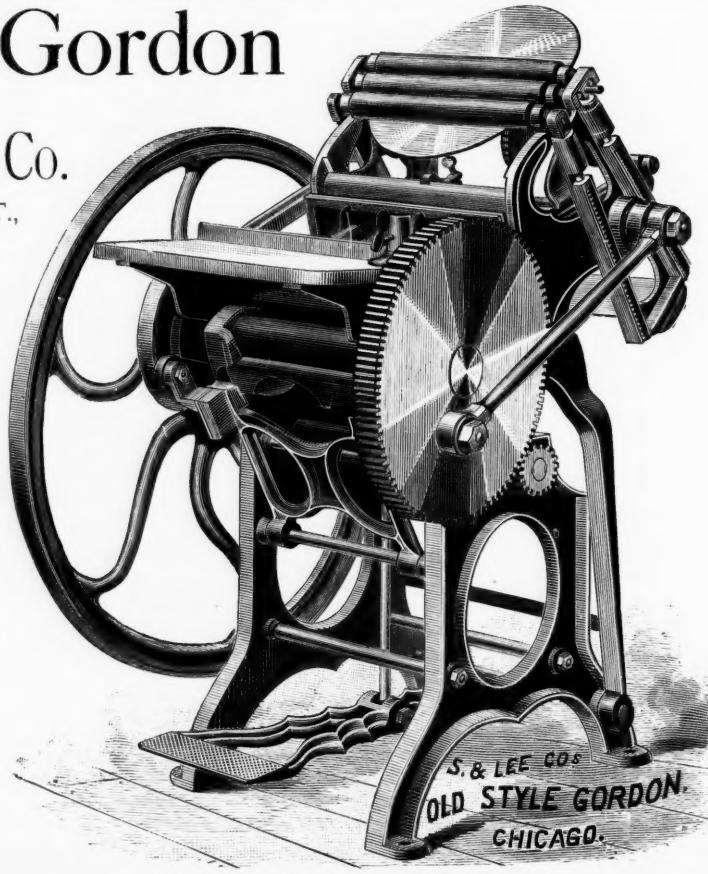


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CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1886.

OUR FOURTH VOLUME.

WITH the present number commences the issue of the fourth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. For three years we have honestly and earnestly endeavored to fill a long recognized vacancy by presenting a reputable journal which would creditably represent the far-reaching interests of the typographic fraternity in all coördinate branches. What measure of success, deservedly or undeservedly, has crowned these efforts we leave to its readers to decide, though we lay the flattering unction to our soul that they have not been altogether in vain, and modestly venture the assertion that few, if any, trade journals established under similar auspices have ever met with a more

encouraging reception, or can truthfully point to more substantial results.

The vantage ground gained we mean to retain, and shall spare neither labor nor expense to make secure the enviable position it now occupies. New, interesting and attractive features will from time to time be introduced; the experiences of the ablest representatives of the trade narrated; the interests of the inventor, manufacturer, employer and employé alike receive attention, while the welfare of the apprentice, the journeyman of the future, will not be overlooked. The value of a technical education will be inculcated, and the mutual interests of master and workman kept in view. The latest productions of art, by the most improved processes, will be presented from month to month; our corps of correspondents enlarged, and the most interesting news from all parts of the country secured.

And now, friends, that we intend to do our duty in the premises, permit us to ask you to do yours. There are corresponding and mutual obligations existing between THE INLAND PRINTER and its readers, obligations which every intelligent printer whose name is on our books will recognize. We desire your subscriptions, but we also desire your active influence in its behalf. Whenever you have anything of interest to communicate, do so, and don't stand on the order of doing it, as we propose to make the correspondence columns a special feature in the future. Whenever you can, advance the interests of its advertisers. We kindly ask you to exercise such influence, because we feel satisfied that by so doing the interests of buyer and seller will be alike promoted.

Thanking our representative business firms for the liberal and substantial patronage afforded, and the thousands of our subscribers scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country, for the practical evidence of their good wishes extended throughout the past year, we assure them it will be our continued aim to make THE INLAND PRINTER a welcome and indispensable visitor to the counting room, and at the same time worthy the support of every progressive, intelligent member of the craft.

A WORD WITH LABOR REFORMERS.

THE craze for independent political action which at present permeates the working classes, and which has assumed the form of an epidemic, is worthy of intelligent discussion. Whatever measures benefit the industrial community, tend to promote their material welfare, and raise them in the social or intellectual scale, must prove beneficial to the world at large, and in all legitimate, practical methods to secure such results, THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them Godspeed. They should not forget, however, there are two sides to the question, and that it is rather inconsistent, while protesting, and justly so, against the *class legislation* of the past, for them to inaugurate, or attempt to inaugurate, a movement in which the very system they condemn is a characteristic feature. Temporary success gained under such circumstances would only redound to their permanent discomfiture. Employers and capitalists have rights as well as themselves, and they certainly do not benefit their cause or prospects by jumping from Scylla

to Charybdis. If the narrow, stunted, false, short-sighted, anti-American and anti-republican view advocated in some quarters prevails, that no portion of the community except the wageworker is entitled to recognition, or has rights which labor is bound to respect, it requires no prophecy to predict its collapse. If, on the other hand, the interests of the whole people are duly considered, a broad, comprehensive line of action mapped out, and the greatest good to the greatest number kept in the foreground, the indications are that the public mind is ripe for such a change, and that united action will enable the industrial element to assume and retain the reins of power. The fact that a candidate is a workingman certainly in and of itself furnishes no evidence of qualification, no reason why he should be selected or elected to an office of responsibility. It is not required that a man must be a hod carrier to be sincere as a labor reformer, any more than it was necessary that a man should have been a slave to appreciate the blessings of liberty. The danger in this direction lies in *overdoing*, in following the advice of the ultraist, of the blatherskite demagogues who infest the councils of honest labor, and whose advice, if followed, will wreck their hopes and ambition. Our observations heretofore have not been of an encouraging character. Men of ripened judgment, ability and experience have been passed by, and ignorant, pretentious ranters selected as the mouthpieces of labor; and the result has generally been disastrous when the hour of trial arrived. Imbecility and presumption may triumph in a ward caucus, but they will not pass muster in a deliberative body when arguments are sifted through the crucible of common sense. We have frequently seen men who exemplified the essence of assurance, at other times become the laughing-stock of an assembly when given the opportunity to champion the very cause they were presumed to represent, and, as a result, to its disadvantage. A tree is known by its fruits. If the so-called labor party expects to achieve success, it must put its best foot forward; moderate its demands; select reputable citizens as its representatives, and relegate impudent professional adventurers to the rear. The present opportunity is the opportunity of a lifetime, and the interests at stake are too vast to be needlessly placed in jeopardy. Brains and patriotism are in demand; the services of the professional can safely be dispensed with.

Another danger which besets its pathway is that of barter and sale—a line of action which may line the pockets of some so-called managers, but which will assuredly destroy public confidence or respect. Our advice is, nominate good men on a good platform, and stick to your principles and nominees through evil and through good report.

SHALL WE HAVE AN OLD PRINTERS' HOME?

THE princely donation of ten thousand dollars by Messrs. Childs and Drexel, without reserve or dictation, to the International Typographical Union, and the commendable resolve taken by that body to donate it to a worthy enterprise and increase it by contributions from its membership, is deserving of all praise. It is expected that in the course of a few years, by the methods adopted, the sum

of \$50,000 will be placed under the control of the trustees, and that this amount will be sufficient to erect and maintain a permanent structure, which will be headquarters for the organization, and a credit to the craft at large.

So far so good; but we believe that if the proper steps are taken, and the present is in our judgment as good an opportunity as will be afforded to agitate the subject, the sum anticipated can be quintupled, and the scope to which it is proposed to devote it enlarged, without materially infringing on or conflicting with the programme now mapped out. With the assistance of the press—the most powerful of allies—which can reasonably be depended on, we believe the donations of hundreds of wealthy philanthropists and business men can be secured, which would aggregate an additional sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to erect and partially endow a "Home for the Support of Superannuated Printers." In fact, were the project pushed, under proper auspices, there is little doubt but that the publishers and employing printers themselves would materially contribute to the establishment and support of such a praiseworthy object. Similar institutions have been successful in Great Britain, and why should they not prove equally successful in the United States, provided they are conducted on business principles and the necessary safeguards thrown around their management. A joint supervision over all funds and investments by publishers of national repute and contributors, and the authorized representatives of the craft, arranged on a mutually satisfactory basis, would be apt to furnish the needed guarantee of good faith, success, and good management. We are well aware that caution and discretion would have to be exercised, and that the thrifless character of too large a number of printers require that safeguards of the most stringent character should be thrown around its government; yet the use of all justifiable precautions to prevent its privileges being abused does not lessen the duty of the younger and more favored members to help aid in providing for the sustenance of those whom age or disease has incapacitated for further labor, and whose misfortune and poverty have arisen from causes entirely beyond their control. There are *moral* as well as *legal* obligations to be taken into consideration, and the proverbial generosity and sense of justice of printers is too well known to require indorsement at our hands. But the typographical unions need not depend on the main on outside aid to sustain such an institution, as they have the ability to do so in a great measure in their own hands. Its establishment would materially diminish if not entirely remove the calls now so frequently made upon their local treasuries, the various chapels, and even private charity, the drain on which may safely be estimated at \$40,000 annum, contributed through the channels referred to, so that no valid objection could be raised to a levy equaling this amount, as such action would not only relieve the donors from many petty annoyances to which they are now subjected, but furnish the assurance that it would be judiciously expended, as well as the incentive that they were supporting an institution whose benefits, if necessity demanded, they would be entitled to share. A weekly assessment, for example, of five cents per capita, estimating the strength of the organizations at twenty thousand

members, would furnish the handsome income of \$50,000 per annum, or a sum amply sufficient to provide for the wants of two hundred inmates, as large a number, in all probability, of the deserving needy as the craft would furnish for years to come. In an article of this character any suggestions approaching *details* would be entirely out of place, our only desire being to call attention to the subject. We believe in striking the iron while it is hot, and have preferred the word "home" to "almshouse" because the latter grates harshly on American ears.

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN PRINTERS.

OUR esteemed and generally reliable cotemporary, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, in its issue of September 16, contains an interesting and what is intended to be a critical review of the specimens of printing presented at the Polytechnic Exhibition recently held in London, England. In referring to the merits of the American exhibits, it says: "In the United States, a distinct style of work is produced which has its own peculiarities, and sometimes its own recommendations. Contrary to the general belief, it may be stated that *the average American printing is decidedly inferior to our own*, but the specimens exhibited show that there are a few establishments in which fine printing, as it is called, is practiced with remarkable results." Now, from whatever stand-point this statement is regarded, it will be received *cum grano salis*. If it refers exclusively to the specimens exhibited at the "Polytechnic," it simply proves that the representative printing establishments of the United States failed to appear, either as competitors or contributors, by and through their productions. If, on the other hand, the statement is intended to be general in its application, the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will be anxious to know when and how this astonishing result has been brought about. We do not overstep the bounds of truth when we assert that nineteen out of every twenty old-country-educated job printers who have lived long enough in the United States to give value to their opinions will frankly admit that in merit, execution and results the *average* character of the work turned out in American printing offices is immeasurably superior to that turned out in the printing offices of Great Britain. We are not referring to what is classified as "fine printing," but to the superior excellence of what may properly be termed every-day commercial work.

Nor is this to be wondered at when the relative facilities and advantages of the American and British compositors are taken into consideration; when it is realized that there are printing offices in comparatively mushroom western towns of five thousand inhabitants, whose proprietors spend more money in one year to replenish their offices with the latest labor-saving devices and modern material in order to keep abreast of the times, than is expended in many similar establishments in Great Britain in ten years in towns with a population of five times that number. This contrast is no doubt the outcome of the so-called *conservatism* about which we hear so much, but which is too frequently a misnomer for non-progression, a short-sighted parsimony, a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, which believes in

letting well enough alone, and looks upon every improvement as an unwarranted innovation; a conservatism which prefers to lumber up the racks with battered rules and antiquated worn-out fonts, and spend more time and money in patching and getting them ready on the press than investing in new material, which, under the circumstances, would pay for itself in less than six months. We do not charge that this is the general rule observed, but we do claim that it is followed to such an extent as to *negative* the self-complacent claim that the average American printing is inferior to that produced by our British cousins, because it requires no argument to convince any rational mind that workmen educated under the drawbacks referred to cannot, as a rule, turn out the same quality of work as those who can avail themselves of the latest styles and improvements which the markets afford. Nay, we can conscientiously affirm that the most pleasing and artistic specimens of typography, which have reached us from the other side of the Atlantic, have been composed of material the production of the American type founder.

But we do not wish to reflect on the ability of the English, Scotch or Irish workman—far from it. The fault lies in the Rip Van Winkle system which handicaps them—not in the men themselves. They cannot do impossibilities; they cannot make bricks without straw. Give them the same opportunities that the skilled American printer possesses, the same incentive to excel, and the means and appliances to do so, and they will doubtless give as good an account of themselves as their trans-Atlantic cousins do. Until that time arrives, we venture nothing in claiming that Brother Jonathan can teach Brother Bull, in the printing as in other trades, several wrinkles which he would do well to copy after.

THE TYPE FOUNDERS' CONVENTION.

WE rejoice that the type founders of the United States have at length agreed to act in concert, and put a stop to the throat-cutting system which has too long for the benefit of themselves or customers, been practiced. The action taken at the Niagara Falls conference was preliminary in character; and from the subsequent meetings of the association, the first of which will be held in New York toward the close of the present month, we expect material benefits. What has been done so far has no doubt been well done; but, and there is a grand *but* at stake, we kindly and sincerely inform these gentleman that their customers—the employing printers of the United States—expect, and have a right to expect, they will not weary in well doing and that the long demanded reform, a uniform interchangeable system, will be agreed upon and shortly adopted. The officers elected are gentlemen whose past conduct leads us to believe they not only realize the importance of the demand, but are also in sympathy therewith. The sooner the present unsatisfactory, slip-shod system is replaced by a universally recognized standard, the better for all concerned.

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and the almost insurmountable difficulties about which we hear so much will disappear like snow before the summer's sun.

MEETING OF THE TYPE FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT has been known for some months past that a rather spirited and lively competition for business has been going on between our various type-founding establishments, a competition which time only seemed to increase in intensity and volume. It was hoped, however, that wiser counsels would ultimately prevail and put an end to a strife which could only result in loss to all concerned. But such has not proven to be the case. The chasm widened; active competition grew into open antipathy, and the rivalry became keener day by day. Prices were cut to the rocks, and the methods resorted to by some houses to secure business were alike injurious and indefensible.

With the view of terminating this state of affairs, and placing the trade upon a more satisfactory basis, a meeting of the type founders of the United States was called, and accordingly held at the Spencer House, Niagara Falls, on the 16th of September last, and, as might have been expected, considerable interest was manifested in the results of its deliberations. Thomas MacKellar, the venerable president of the association, occupied the chair. The representatives of twenty of the largest and best foundries in the United States were present, and never was there a congregation of men more in earnest, and resolved to change the aspect of affairs. To "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" was their paramount object. The meeting continued three days, and six executive sessions were held; consequently the grievances of the trade were thoroughly ventilated and discussed, and plans for the future government of business arranged, which will be finally determined upon at a subsequent meeting of the association to be held in New York City some time this month.

As a representative journal of the trade, THE INLAND PRINTER feels deeply interested in the action of the founders, as their welfare and its own is indissolubly linked, while two other branches connected therewith, and largely dependent on their action, also cluster round their protecting wings. It is therefore of the greatest importance that a permanent and satisfactory arrangement should be made, an arrangement that will save capital and

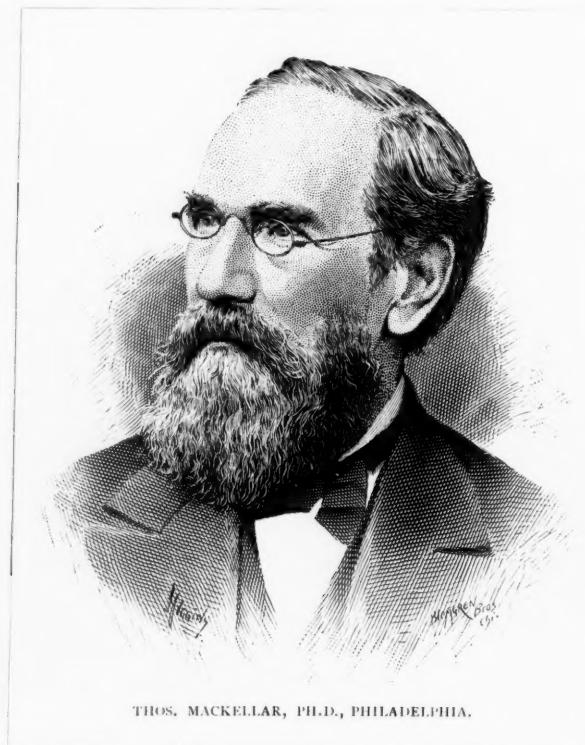
time, husband the strength of some of the very best men in the land, and which will herald the principles and doctrines of our best political economists. Type founding is a grand art, and demands the exercise of the mental capacity in a very high degree; and, in common phrase, "are the men connected therewith not worthy of their hire?" We believe they are, and trust they will get it too; but this result depends more or less upon the unanimity existing between themselves, and their own ability to carry out their plans.

We sincerely trust that such will be the case. The president, Mr. MacKellar, is a fair, just and honorable man, and his example will certainly act as a powerful incentive with the founders themselves to keep rigidly to their engagements, and do what is right. He is indeed the father of the trade, and the principal partner of one of the largest and best type-founding establishments in the world; a man of education and large experience, who has blended with these the accomplishments of the dignified gentleman, cautious and conservative, but true to his word and just in all his business transactions.

The vice-president is Mr. John Marder, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., a man of wide capacity, rare judgment and large experience; the president of an organization that has evinced as much push, enterprise and vigor as any concern throughout the length

and breadth of the country. His foundry was consumed by the Chicago fire, when the work of half a lifetime perished in a night; but, like a true representative of the western country, he commenced at once the work of reconstruction, and, with an indomitable will and inflexible purpose, raised his establishment from the ground and placed it on a firmer basis than it had ever occupied, and the Chicago Type Foundry has since kept pace with the growth of the city and the progressive tendencies of the West. His portrait will be found on the page opposite.

These, then, are the men who lead the Type Founders' Association, and under their guidance and ripe experience there should be no insurmountable difficulty in making an arrangement which will be as lasting as it will be honorable and beneficial to everyone connected with the trade. At least, such is the opinion of THE INLAND PRINTER.



THOS. MACKELLAR, PH.D., PHILADELPHIA.

A PRINTERS' CONFERENCE.

WE learn from the last issue of the *Scottish Typographical Circular* that arrangements have just been completed for the holding of a conference in London, on October 21 and 22, of representatives from the executives of the various typographical associations and independent societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The London Society of Compositors, Typographical Association and Scottish Typographical Association will each be represented by three members. Invitations have been sent to the various societies throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The subjects selected for discussion are: Reciprocity in out-of-work payments or other benefits; jurisdiction of societies in admitting unfair hands; stereotype in newspapers; employment of machine-men and pressmen only on newspapers; how to secure the adhesion of non-unionists, and a national union of printers in Great Britain and Ireland. The programme, however, is likely to be extended, and will no doubt contain many important subjects, the full and free discussion of which lead to valuable and needed reforms in the printers' organization of that country. The meeting will be formulative rather than legislative, as none of the representatives will be able to pledge their societies to the conclusion arrived at. An exchange of views, however, will create relations and foster feelings of friendship which will prove beneficial, and ultimately lead to united action.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

LUCAS CRANACH, a reputable painter of his day, like his contemporary Durer, has also been supposed to be the engraver of the wood cuts which bear his mark; but, like in the case of Durer, were only drawn on the block by him, and given to the professional wood engravers to execute. His family name was "Sander." He was also called "Miller" or "Maler," painter, from his profession. He acquired the name of "Cranach" or "Von Cranach," from Cranach, a town in the territory of Bamberg, where he was born in 1472. He enjoyed the patronage of the electoral princes of Saxony. One of the most frequent of his marks is a shield of the arms of that family. Another is a shield with two cross swords; a third is a kind of dragon, and a fourth his initials, "L. C."

One of the earliest chiaroscuros, printed from three blocks, bears date 1509, and is from a design by Lucas Cranach, which is of nine years' earlier date than the earliest chiaroscuro with date, executed by "Ugo da Carpi," to whom has been erroneously ascribed the invention of this mode of imitating drawings by impressions

from two or more wood blocks. The subject of this 1509 chiaroscuro is "A Repose in Egypt," the Virgin sucking the infant Christ.

Wood engravings bearing Cranach's mark are not nearly so numerous as those bearing the mark of Albert Durer, and they are generally very inferior in effect, design and execution to those of Durer. Cranach was much esteemed as a painter in his own country, and a number of his pictures are still regarded with great admiration.

One of the largest wood cuts designed by Cranach is a subject representing the baptism of some saint, and bearing



JOHN MARDER, ESQ., CHICAGO.

on one side a portrait of Frederick, elector of Saxony, and on the other a portrait of Luther. The engraving consists of three pieces or sections, and from the impressions it appears as if the parts containing the two portraits had been added after the central part of the cut had been completed. This engraving is comparatively worthless in design, and very indifferently engraved.

Cranach was at one period of his life one of the magistrates of Wittenberg. He died at Werner, October 16, 1553, at the age of sixty-three years.

Another eminent painter, who has been classed with Durer and Cranach as a wood engraver, is Hans Burgmair, who was born at Augsburg about 1473. His mark, or imprint, H. B., is to be found on a great number of wood engravings, but beyond this fact there is no reason to suppose that he ever engraved a single block, and those of

Burgmair's admirers who claim that he was a wood engraver have little grounds for their suppositions. This is instanced by the fact that several of the original blocks of the "Triumph," which bear Burgmair's mark, have on their backs the names of the different engravers who executed them, thus bearing positive evidence that cuts with Burgmair's mark were engraved by other persons. Hence the mere fact of his initials appearing on a cut is no evidence of his being the engraver of the same.

Next to Albert Durer, he was one of the best designers on wood of the age, and is also generally considered next in rank as a painter. He made many of the designs for the wood cuts of the "Triumphs of Maximilian," and it is also very probable that he drew nearly all the designs in the book entitled "The Wise King," another work illustrative of the learning, wisdom and adventures of Emperor Maximilian. He also made the designs for a series of saints, male and female, of the family of the emperor, which were engraved on wood, the original blocks of which are still preserved in the imperial library at Vienna, and the names of the engravers are written on the backs of the blocks.

The following, Fig. 42, is a slightly reduced fac simile of one of a series of cuts designed by Burgmair. The original is four and five-eighths inches in height by three and five-eighths inches wide, with Burgmair's mark, H. B., in the center at bottom of the cut.



FIG. 42.

It is thus described in an inscription underneath the cut:

Aristotle, a Greek, the son of Nicodemus, a disciple of Plato, and the master of Alexander the Great.

The subject is probably intended to illustrate the power of the fair sex over the wisest of mortals, and to show that even philosophers, when under such influence, sometimes

forget their dignity as teachers of men, and exhibit themselves in undignified positions.

There are several chiaroscuros from wood blocks with Burgmair's mark. One of the earliest is a portrait of "Joannes Paungartner," from two blocks bearing date of 1512. Another is St. George on horseback; a third represents a young woman flying from Death, who is seen killing a young man. This is from three blocks, without date; and a fourth represents the Emperor Maximilian on horseback, from two blocks, bearing the date of 1512.

Although many of Burgmair's cuts are drawn with considerable skill and freedom, they are, as a rule, inferior in most respects to the works of Durer. Errors in perspective, inferior arrangement and grouping, are common faults in Burgmair's cuts.

The cuts in the "Wise King," credited to him, are, for the most part, inferior productions, both in design and execution. His merits as a designer on wood are perhaps shown to the best advantage in the "Triumphs of Maximilian."

Some authors, says Jackson, claim that he died in 1517; but, in direct contradiction to this assertion, there is a portrait of himself, with that of his wife, on the same panel, painted by himself in 1519, when he was fifty-six years of age. Underneath this painting is the following couplet:

Our likeness, such as here you view,
The glass itself were not more true.

Burgmair, like Cranach, lived to upward of eighty years, but he gave up drawing on wood many years previous to his death, as no wood cuts designed by him subsequent to 1530 appear. He died in 1559, at the age of eighty-six years.

Hans Schäfflein was another of the old German painters that is generally supposed to have been an engraver on wood; but the more plausible and reliable supposition is that he, like Durer, Cranach and Burgmair, only made the designs on the wood to be engraved by the professional wood engravers. He was born at Nuremberg, in 1483, and, it is said, was a pupil of Durer. He subsequently removed to Nordlingen, a town in Suabia, about sixty miles to the southwest of Nuremberg. He died there in 1550.

The cuts in a work usually called "The Adventures of Sir Theurdank" are most frequently referred to in connection with Schäfflein's name as an engraver. This is an allegorical poem, folio in size, and is said to have been the joint composition of Emperor Maximilian and Melchoir Pfintring, the emperor's private secretary, and provost of the church St. Sebald, at Nuremberg. There are many different opinions concerning the merits and demerits of this work among authors and critics. The first edition was printed by Hans Shönsperger, the elder, at Nuremberg, in 1517, and two editions appeared at Augsburg, in 1519, from the press of the same printer. Also, two or three other editions, with the same cuts, made their appearance between 1579 and 1602, with some alterations in the text. The cuts, in most part, are very ordinary, both in design and execution, so, says Jackson, "other opinions to the contrary notwithstanding." The text is printed from movable type. There are one hundred and eighteen cuts

in the work, and all are supposed to have been designed, if not engraved, by Hans Schäuflein, though his mark  occurs on only five or six. These cuts are six and a quarter inches high by five and a half inches wide. There are quite a number of other cuts, which contain Schäuflein's mark, differing somewhat from those of "Sir Theurdank."

There is one cut in "The Wise King" which bears his mark, while twenty-two bear the mark of Hans Burgmair, "H. B."

The general design of the cuts in "The Wise King" bear a strong resemblance to those in "Sir Theurdank," and are evidently engraved by different engravers of more or less ability.

The series of wood cuts called the "Triumphs of Maximilian" are best, in respect to design and engraving, of all the work thus executed by order of Maximilian, to convey to posterity a pictorial representation of the splendor of his court, his victories, and the extent of his possessions.

This work seems to have been commenced about the same time as "The Wise King," and from its subject, "A Triumphal Procession," it was probably intended as the last of the series of wood cuts by which he was desirous of perpetuating a knowledge of his power and fame. Of these works he only lived to see one published, namely, "The Adventures of Sir Theurdank."

"The Wise King," "Triumphal Car," "Triumphal Arch" and "Triumphal Procession," appear to have all been unfinished at the time of his death, in 1519. The total number of cuts in the latter work, published in 1596, under the title of "The Triumphs of Maximilian," is one hundred and thirty-five; but had the series been finished according to the original drawings, now preserved in the imperial library at Vienna, the whole number of cuts would have been about two hundred and eighteen. Among the published cuts there are about sixteen designed in so different a style from the rest that there are serious doubts as to their belonging to the series, and these doubts are further strengthened by the fact that the sketches of these sixteen are not among the original designs. Thus it appears that about one-half the cuts were completed at the time of the emperor's death, and it is quite certain that none were engraved after his death, for the date, commencing with 1516, is written on the backs of several of the cuts, and none bear marks of a later date than 1519. Jackson, in his "History of Wood Engraving," gives us a lengthy and detailed description of this work, with all the facts and surmises of different authors who have written on the subject.

The blocks were taken to Vienna, and deposited in the imperial library, in 1779. A few proofs had probably been taken from the blocks when they were engraved, as there are ninety of these old impressions in its custody, and others were also in existence; but no collection of the whole, accompanied by the text, was ever printed until 1796, when an edition, in large folio, was printed at Vienna, by permission of the Austrian government, with the name of J. Edwards, a bookseller in Pall Mall, on the title page as the London publisher.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COST OF JOBWORK.

IT has been frequently asserted that the cutting of prices to secure business by employing printers is the cause of the present depressed condition of the trade all over the country. As a matter of speculative philosophy, however, there has been but little "cutting" done, simply because, as a rule, there are no established rates to be cut. That there has been much work done at figures below the net cost, is evidenced by the "poor dying rate" at which many offices are living along, and the frequent wrecks of well-appointed establishments periodically chronicled in these columns. That this underbidding is the result of ignorance, or inexperience, which amounts to the same thing, is evident from the very nature of the case, for no man would willfully go to work to wreck his business. He wants to succeed and make money. That is his paramount purpose. And if he continues to do work below cost, it is plain enough he *does not know any better*. It is reasonable to presume that any instruction that would enable him to see his mistake will be gladly accepted. This kind of instruction may be gained in two ways—by experience and by conference with others in an interchange of views based on *their* experience. The association of master printers, in organizations like the *Typothetæ* of New York and St. Louis, is the best medium, probably, of imparting the instruction coming under the latter head; but, according to the old adage, there are pupils who will not receive instruction, except in the school of personal experience. THE INLAND PRINTER made the statement two months ago that a tender for a job of any considerable amount to half a dozen different printers would bring responses varying from ten to twenty-five per cent. That was stating it mildly. A western city, not many months ago, invited bids for 50,000 foolscap tax return blanks, printed both sides. About a dozen firms figured for the job. The lowest bid was \$324; the highest was \$625. A bookseller in the same city invited proposals for printing his annual catalogue. Some half-dozen responded. The lowest figures were \$487; the highest about \$700. These are actual facts, and will be verified if need be. But are not these anomalous cases? No; their counterpart may be found in almost any city in the country. Is it any wonder, then, that customers come to the conclusion that either the highest bidder is a knave, or the lowest one a fool?

What makes this wide difference? Simply because there are no fixed standards in our craft to estimate from; or, if there are such standards, they are not generally understood.

An old printer in Tennessee, who has in the past twenty-five years accumulated a snug little fortune and built up a splendid establishment, found, by careful observation and the notation of all the trifles, that the expense of doing business in his office was about twenty-five per cent above the gross cost of the work done. That is to say, upon his output of \$25,000 a year, he found it cost him for wear and tear, rent, interest on investment, insurance, taxes, fuel, gas, water, bad debts, spoiled jobs, etc., very nearly \$6,000. He also found that it required

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ten per cent of the \$18,000 that was left, to pay his necessary family expenses. Having demonstrated these facts, his method of figuring was somewhat after this fashion :

BID FOR 10,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ FOLIO CIRCULARS, 16 LB. ENGINE-SIZED.	GROSS COST.
Composition (union rate at that time), 4,000 at 65 cents	\$ 2 60
Five reams 16 lb. folio (paper was high in those days), \$3.20	16 00
Add cost, freight, etc., five per cent	80
Presswork, $\frac{1}{4}$ medium, 10,000 at 40 cents	4 00
Total gross cost	\$23 40
Add twenty-five per cent for incidentals	5 82
Merchants' profit ten per cent on cost of paper	1 68
Net cost	\$30 90
Ten per cent for profit, at least that much, and twenty if possible to get it	3 10
	\$34 00

Three dollars and forty cents per thousand, that was the bottom notch! If he couldn't get that, he would let the job pass along to the other fellow. The consequence is, as before stated, he has accumulated a snug competency, has always been able to pay spot cash for all purchases and get a discount therefor, while he has seen numerous competitors go down one after another under their "smart Aleck" practices and "nimble sixpenny" notions.

It may be axiomatically stated, you *must have a profit on the net cost of production*. A profit of twenty-five per cent on the gross cost will sooner or later swamp any printing office doing only moderate amount of business. Years of experience and observation by intelligent printers have verified this over and over again.

What is the net cost of composition — piecework? As shown in August issue of this journal, Mr. Slawson, of St. Louis, made it $61\frac{1}{4}$ cents per 1,000 ems on bookwork, where the union rate to compositors is 40 cents, and Mr. Polhemus, of New York, made it 65 cents for that city. A committee appointed by the St. Louis Typothetæ made a careful calculation, the result of two *actual tests* made in two different offices, and report back this conclusion : "In view of these practical tests, your committee feel sure that composition taken as low as 60 cents will barely cover cost of production."

Of course the *net cost* will vary in different localities, according to the established rate paid compositors; but in view of the concurrent testimony already given, it will be safe to say the *net cost* of composition will be found to be fifty per cent above the *gross cost*. Thus, if the rate paid compositors is 35 cents per 1,000, the net cost to the office will be $52\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Now, the question comes up, what amount additional ought the office to have for profit? It is a safe rule to add twenty per cent. That is the old rule adopted by some of the oldest and most successful publishers. Hence, for bookwork, when the union rate is 40 cents, not less than 60 will be found to be the net cost, and in estimating, to make a legitimate profit, 72 cents ought to be the basis. Nothing less than that is safe.

What is the net cost of presswork? It will vary, the same as composition, in different localities, according to the established rate of wages, and the cost and speed of the press. A presswork committee, appointed by the Typothetæ of St. Louis, sent out a series of printed

questions to some seventy firms running presses. From replies received to these questions, the committee reported : The average cost per day of running a cylinder press, 300 days

in the year (net).....\$ 7 20

Average cost per day for job presses for same time (net)..... 2 33

Average number of impressions per day for cylinder presses... 6,399

Average number of impressions per day for job presses..... 6,395

"Upon this basis," say the committee, "it costs for every thousand impressions from a cylinder press $112\frac{1}{2}$ cents (net) and for every thousand impressions from a job press about $36\frac{1}{2}$ cents (net). In these figures there is no calculation for work spoiled, or for bad debts."

From this report it seems the conclusions are averages, for both cylinders and jobbers — that is, taking the larger and smaller of both classes. A proper division would show about \$1.50 as the net cost per thousand on the largest size and highest price cylinders, and about 50 cents per thousand for a "pony." On jobbers, about 40 cents for one-half mediums; 32 cents for one-quarters, and 22 cents for one-eighths. For the purposes of this article it may be assumed that these figures are approximately correct; at any rate, they form the most available data at hand.

What about the cost of timework, or work done by the hour? The same committee of the St. Louis Typothetæ, having the consideration of cost of composition in charge, also reported on timework. The committee say :

As to the matter of a price for *timework*, we wish to submit the following as the cost per man per hour, based on an office employing regularly about ten journeymen compositors :

Ten men at \$18 per week	\$ 180 00
Foreman	25 00
Rent, composing room	25 00
Two distributors, boys	10 00
Gas	4 00
Half porter's salary	6 00
Half bookkeeper's salary	6 00
Half errand boy's salary	2 00
Half cutting room expense	8 00
Insurance	2 00
Interest on \$5,000 at six per cent	6 00
Taxes	2 00
Depreciation, fifteen per cent, on \$5,000	15 00
Half solicitor's salary	6 00
Incidentals, (ice, coal, etc.)	2 00
Total	\$300 00

Three hundred dollars per week, \$50 per day, or 50 cents per hour for each of the ten men employed.

Here we have 50 cents per hour, the union rate paid for the gross cost, and the *net cost* shown to be 50 cents. It will be noticed some of the figures of the committee are higher than a general average would warrant. It is claimed, however, that the figures are an actual transcript of the expenses of certain offices in St. Louis. The old rule given above, as applied to piecework composition, adding fifty per cent to the gross cost to find the net cost if applied to timework, would show 45 cents per hour as the net cost where 50 cents is paid the workman; and probably this is a more accurate estimate.

With the above data as a basis to calculate cost from, it would seem that printers ought to be able to make estimates for work at such equitable rates as will be found profitable to themselves, and not extortionate upon their customers.

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28 NEVER * DESPAIR 54

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3 * SHOT A DUCK 6

6 A,

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DRIVE AWAY CARE 2

4 A,

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NOBLE * MAN

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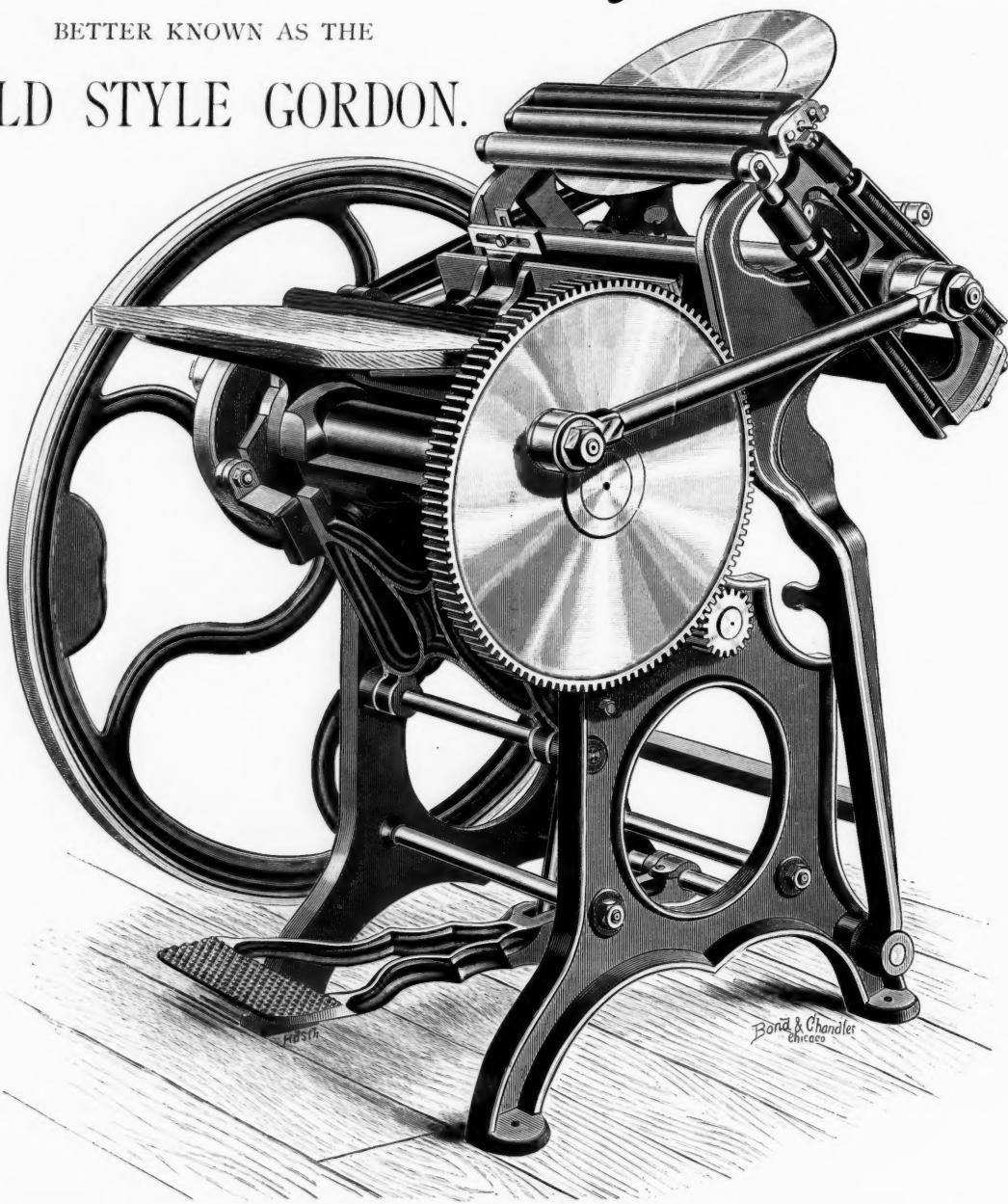
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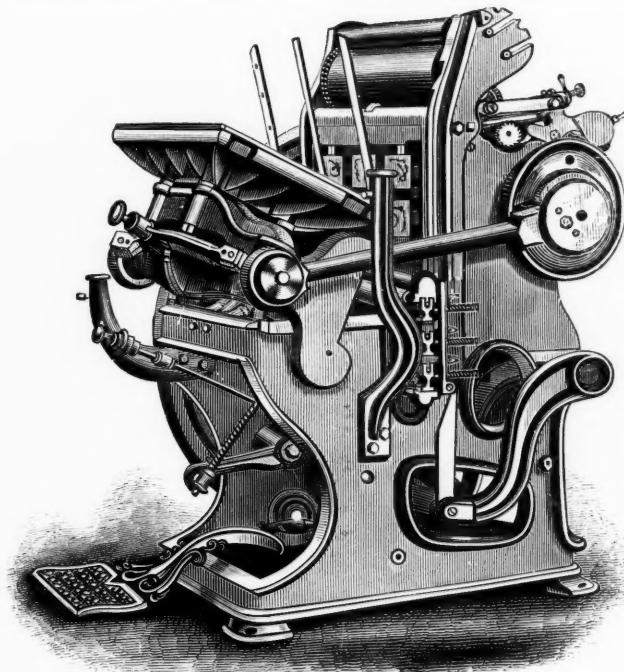
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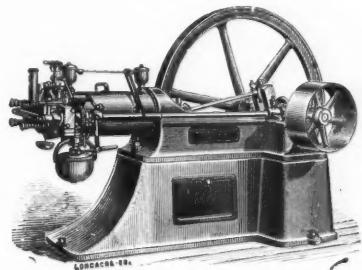
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FRANCES CLEVELAND.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, October 1, 1886.

I desire to draw your attention to an answer, at page 771 of your September issue, to the querist G. W. B., New Hampshire, regarding the adaptability of quads and spaces from sundry foundries, and the accuracy of type bodies.

The standard of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, and the new standards of the Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, and the Johnson Type Foundry, Philadelphia, are exactly the same, being $\frac{996}{1000}$ of an inch to six picas, and the quads and spaces from either of these foundries work perfectly together. There is not the imperceptible difference that you allege, nor is there any difference, these foundries having all in fact adopted the same *interchangeable* standard of the Chicago Type Foundry.

TYPO.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, October 6, 1886.

The printing trade is very dull here at present, and has been so all fall. The dullness for the past two months was attributed to the unsettled relations between the union and the employers, pending the adoption of our new scale of prices. But now that *that* is settled, and there is no marked improvement, those philosophers who continually maneuver to "make even" in the matter of cause and effect must look for some other excuse.

The proposed advance in the scale of prices from 32 and 35 to 35 and 38 cents on newspapers, and from $33\frac{1}{3}$ to 38 cents per 1,000 ems for bookwork, and a reduction of the hours for week work from fifty-nine to fifty-five, having been rejected by the employers, a series of conferences between the executive committee of the union and a committee from the Employing Printers' Association followed. The ultimatum of the latter body was received by the union on Saturday, September 24, in the shape of a communication, proffering an advance of one cent per thousand ems on the newspaper scale, and one and one-third cents per thousand on the book scale, provided the weekly scale, or number of hours, was allowed to remain unchanged. This proposition, after considerable discussion, was accepted by the union at a special meeting convened on Sunday, the 26th ult.

The workingmen of Detroit have gone into politics in earnest this fall. At a convention held two weeks ago, they nominated a full legislative ticket and a candidate for congressman. There are three printers on the legislative ticket, namely, Robt. T. Ogg (our president), Judson Grenell and A. M. Dewey. The labor candidate for congressman has since been indorsed by the republicans, and consequently has a pretty fair chance for election.

The union here, notwithstanding the depressed condition of trade, is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for many years, there not being a single non-union office in the city, except a few small semi-amateur institutions.

The pressmen's union in this town has always been a rather weak-kneed affair; but now that THE INLAND PRINTER is their official organ, I have been endeavoring to stir up a little enthusiasm among the pressmen, and I believe with some hope of success.

G. C. K.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

INDIANAPOLIS, October 5, 1886.

The state of trade here is only fair at present. As the new crops begin to come in we may expect to see a revival in the printing trade, as well as in all others. On September 19, the different labor organizations in the city, assisted by a number from adjoining towns, turned out and marched to the exposition grounds, where they were addressed by M. D. Connelly, editor of the Cincinnati *Unionist*, J. M. Bloomer,

of the Toledo *News*, and James A. Wright, of Philadelphia. Notwithstanding that the day opened wet and stormy, there were nearly four thousand men in line, and there were about eight thousand people on the grounds during the day. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. No intoxicating drinks of any kind were allowed on or near the grounds. Typographical Union No. 1 and Pressmen's Union No. 17 made a very good showing in the parade, having out about one hundred and forty members. With the exception of three ministers, Messrs. Rondthaler, McLeod and Bradley, there was no fault found with the demonstration. This trio seemed to think the city had been foreverlastingly disgraced because so many workingmen had paraded along the public streets on Sunday. It is safe to say these gentlemen's churches will not be burdened with any of the working-men's hard earnings in the future.

Pressmen's Union No. 17 is working hard to fit up a permanent headquarters, where they will be able to receive their friends. So far they have met with considerable encouragement, but have not yet raised sufficient funds to fit up a place as they would like to have it.

Mr. Eberle Cullum, foreman of Wm. B. Burford's pressroom, met with a severe loss in the death of his son, George A. Cullum, from consumption and typhoid fever, on the morning of September 18. George was a young man not quite twenty-one years of age, just passing from boyhood to manhood, with a bright prospect before him; but disease had marked him for its victim, and after suffering for nearly eight weeks, he peacefully went to sleep. He was beloved by all his comrades, who had worked by his side for several years in the pressroom, and, as a slight token of their esteem, sent a handsome floral offering to be placed upon his grave. George has locked up his last form and taken his last impression, but at the last day, when the final proof is submitted, I hope it will be free from all errors, without a blot or omission, and the glad tidings will be "all right," enter into that kingdom where sickness and sorrow will be no more.

J. M.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1886.

The other day McClure's *Times* printed a series of interviews held with some of our substantial business men, in which it was unmistakably shown that the outlook was grand; not that we are to have a boom which shall, like the popping of a soda-water bottle, splutter for a little while and then subside, but a good, solid, old fashioned, bald-headed increase in the volume of trade, pregnant with the elements of permanence. So mote it be.

At the present writing, the state of the printing trade is very good, with prospects likewise.

The typographical union has decided to have the increase of price for composition go into effect November 1.

The pressmen's union, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution which, if successfully carried out, will result in compelling a good many offices to raise the price of their presswork, and will also create a larger demand for good pressmen. It will also tend to elevate the standard of excellence and put a stop to that execrable class of work known as "cheap work," which is an eyesore to the compositor and a reproach to the pressman. About this matter more anon.

The Central Labor Union, composed of delegates from the different trade organizations, had quite a lively meeting last Sunday, finally resulting in the delegates from Typographical Union No. 2 and Typographia No. 1 (German) and the stonemasons' delegates withdrawing. The bone of contention is Mr. Julius Froehlich, who, the seceding delegates claim, represents a rat organization of German printers who are employed on a paper called the *Tageblatt*, which has been boycotted by Typographia No. 1. Mr. Froehlich states, as I understood him, that the whole trouble, if traced to its source, would be found in the desire of the proprietors of a paper known as the *German Demokrat*, and where a very large majority of the members of Typographia No. 1 are employed, to crush out the smaller newspapers. Mr. Froehlich also stated that at the commencement of the trouble the *Tageblatt* was paying two cents over the scale, and that his opposition to Typographia No. 1 was based on the principle that its members had no right to seek to control the editorial columns of the *Tageblatt* by

refusing to set certain matter intended for that department. In regard to the German Demokrat Publishing Company, it may be of interest to state that it is the fountain from which flow about (so I am told) one hundred and sixty newspapers a month. Of course they are of the patent order, and made to fit all classes and conditions of men. I have to state, in connection with the above, that the Demokrat Company recently increased the pay of its pressmen in sums ranging from two to five dollars a week, so as to permit them to become members of Pressmen's Union No. 4.

It affords me great pleasure at the close of another year to congratulate THE INLAND PRINTER on its continued success, and as I have been affiliated with it from its foundation I cheerfully bear testimony to the uniform courtesy which has been exercised by the publishers and editor. The very first issue satisfied me that it was just the ticket, and pressmen particularly should feel grateful because it is the only paper today that extends to them generous notice. Pressmen should feel proud that they have such a high-toned and handsome journal in which to ventilate their observations. Fellow craftsmen, now is the time to write for your paper. Remember that sixty or seventy years more will wind a good many of us up.

C. W. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1886.

The new public printer took charge of the government printing office on the 14th ultimo, and about the first thing he heard was the information which Mr. Rounds gave him that the force of employés must be reduced, on account of the appropriation being insufficient. Of course this was rather startling news to the new official, but on examination he discovered that it was even as Mr. Rounds had stated, only more so. Not only was the force employed extremely large for this season of the year, but many thousands had been taken from the appropriations and consumed in purchasing machinery, presses, and a very large quantity of supplies of all kinds. In consequence, the reduction fell on the hundreds of men and women who barely manage to make a fair living when steadily employed. Nearly five hundred of them have been discharged, and while, so far as I can see, no blame can attach to Mr. Benedict, it is not pleasant for him to inaugurate his administration with an act which will work so much sorrow and hardship. God grant that congress will open its heart and purse with a larger appropriation.

Only a few appointments have been made by the new printer at present writing, but one of them will, I know, be endorsed by union printers from one end of the country to the other. That is the appointment of ex-Secretary-Treasurer Wm. Briggs to an \$1,800 clerkship. I cannot conceive of an act by which Mr. Benedict could have more signally disproved the charge of hostility to organized labor.

Your Troy, New York, correspondent, I observe, gives ex-President Witter credit for stubbing the members of the last convention by appointing three ex-delegates as trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund. This is not quite correct. The committee having the matter in charge reported the trustees by name, and the president had nothing to do with their selection. I suppose, in view of the long term (five years) for which they were appointed, it was not deemed worth while to discriminate.

I sympathize with your correspondent in his opinion that pressmen are too generally ignored in selections for office. They are too valuable, too reliable a branch of our organization, to be treated as stepchildren. But another year or two of Brother Gamewell's patient endeavor, and the representation of pressmen delegates will be so large a proportion of our convention that they can successfully demand what rightly should be theirs. They will at all times have my cordial coöperation in this.

Regarding ex-delegates, I will briefly, with your permission, give my views as to what should be their status: They should have the right to the floor, and they should be permitted to speak. No more. They should not be eligible to election to office, and they should not be permitted to second a motion, as such seconding is requisite to bringing the motion before the body. They might, however, be permitted to second a nomination, as such seconding is not necessary,

and only gives the opportunity to say a few kind words on behalf of the nominee. In regard to the custodians of the Childs-Drexel fund, if the membership have faith in the integrity of the present trustees, it would be inadvisable to shift so large a responsibility once a year, as would be necessary if only delegates could be selected for the trust.

Columbia Union has ordered the *Craftsman* for its entire membership, and I am very glad of it. There is nothing the average working-man needs so much as the wholesome information and education which a well-conducted labor journal imparts, and in my local union, as elsewhere, there are many members who might be more active in the good cause than they now are. I think a weekly dose of labor literature will in time tone them up.

I cannot refrain from complimenting you on the fine appearance of the last number of your valuable paper. It is truly a credit to you and the craft, and I think any man may be proud to have lived to found and perfect so grand a journal.

AUGUST DONATH.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BUENOS AYRES, August 19, 1886.

All printers busy, many working more overtime than is pleasant.

James Simpson, printer, and Miss E. MacDonald took a leap into the light in the British consulate last Saturday. Both are Scotch parentage, and had won the friendship and respect of all with whom they came in contact during their stay here of, for the bridegroom, two and a half years, and for the bride, eleven months. On the night of the marriage a company of over thirty persons met under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Parks, a Welsh lady, at calle Paraguay 184, to celebrate the event. A dozen printers were present, and the affair passed off amid singing, dancing and other rejoicing for several hours, without a hitch. On the 17th the happy pair steamed for Europe per royal mail boat La Plata, carrying with them the best wishes of hosts of friends. Uncertain whether will return.

The absconded fraudulent bankrupts, R. B. Park, proprietor, and J. F. Quin, manager, of the defunct *Argentine Times*, have, up to the moment of writing, managed to steer clear of the authorities, notwithstanding that, to quote Professor White's (the ex-editor's) words in a letter to the Rosario *Reporter*, people "would not mind giving a substantial reward for accurate information concerning their whereabouts." More serious charges than that of bilking their creditors are likely to be preferred against them if arrested. Quin conducted agencies under his own name in the United Kingdom, at 4 Dresden terrace, London, N., and at 51 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

The *Times*, started on July 3 to fill the void caused by the above named weekly's demise, is going along very unsteadily, and a notice of its dissolution in another letter or two need not create surprise.

The *Correo Español* is removing from calle Piedras to calle Lavalle. This paper is a five-cent morning daily, was established on August 1, 1860, is set to a measure of fifteen ems, and has eight columns of twenty-nine inches in length on each of the four pages. Its general appearance is rather rough. On the first day of the present month—a Sunday—the conductors of the *Correo Español* resolved to celebrate the journal's sixteenth anniversary by an open-air breakfast to their employés in the plaza Euskara—an open space situated at about a league from the river. After the feast, various games were indulged in, to which all who cared to go were admitted free of charge. Good weather prevailed all day, and these atmospheric conditions and the newspaper's jubilee enabled many people to spend a pleasant time for a few hours, only marred by the dust and a little pocketpicking.

Some of the ablest lectures that have ever, perhaps, been heard in South America were and are being delivered at the English Literary Society's rooms. Dr. J. Creaghe, "Modern Slavery and Poverty;" Señor Terrero, "Evolution and Darwinism;" and Mr. H. Denstone, "Recent Humorous Poetry."

The *América Libre*, an eight-page paper, to be edited by Señor E. C. Boedo, is announced to appear on September 1.

The compositors of the *Tribuno* of Santa Fé found themselves in the lurch recently, owing to that paper's sudden termination; so did

those on the *Trabajo*, but with a solace for the latter's employés that the paper would reappear under a new name within a few days.

Dr. L. M. Gonnet has been appointed director of the *Censor*, a daily, owned by ex-Argentine President Sarmiento.

On the 6th instant an employé in the large printing and lithographing establishment of Messrs. Stiller & Laass, of calle San Martin, had his arm drawn in and crushed by a litho-machine. The injured person, a lad named Santiago Luminetti, was removed to the hospital. But little care is exercised in this city, it may be added, to protect machinery. A few heavy damage claims will, however, probably rectify matters.

Patria Italiana editor Cerruti and *Indépendent* director L'Huissier fought a duel with swords on August 2, at Flaes, a suburb of Buenos Ayres. They had fallen out over the incomparable Sara, who has been playing here with her usual success for over a month. Twelve minutes did the sparring last, during which both combatants received slight cuts. Then honor was declared satisfied, the newspaper men shook hands, and thus terminated a ridiculous affair.

The census committee of Rosario have called for tenders for the printing of 52,000 passbooks and other forms, amounting in all to 73,000 pieces, for the work required.

Mr. Helper, the railway-building man, left the day before yesterday for New York. He is certain that his Three Americas Railway scheme will be finished in from eight to ten years. Congress gives the land over which the railway will run in this republic gratis to the company.

Buenos Ayres Typographical Society called for an artistic certificate for their use nearly two years ago, offering for the best specimen sent in, a gold medal valued at \$100. A printer named Beron, employed at Messrs. Kidd & Co's works, commenced his design, as did one or two others in the same house and in other establishments in the city. But a disastrous fire occurred, destroying Beron's job; so he waited until the premises were rebuilt, and the brand-new material had arrived from Europe. His task was eventually completed, submitted, with eight others, before a committee, and won the prize.*

It is all letter and rule work with the exception of the three cuts—Gutenberg, and the book and case. Galley and stick are, as may be seen, of brass rule. The ground color is blue, the outside rules chocolate, and the letters black, while light yellow and pink adorn minor parts of the block. It is urged by some that the statue is much too large and quite out of proportion to the other details in the job. A great blemish is the seeming entire negligence of the compositor in mitering his rules, and when the general excellence of the other parts of the work is taken into consideration, this defect is almost unpardonable. However, it may be considered, on the whole, a very fair piece of workmanship, and reflects credit on this city.

The papers are considerably occupied discussing the new press law that is being submitted to congress. It is a very important and interesting one, but space forbids its insertion in this letter—to not give it in its entirety would be to mutilate and spoil the act that is likely, after some alterations, to come into force at an early date. Next month, however, room may be found for giving it in full, in its amended form.

The commercial printing department of the Imprenta Inglesa (Louis) has been sold to Mr. Mackern, the runner of another large concern in calle San Martin, and is now working in full swing.

President Santes, of Uruguay, is unwise in attempting to restrict the press. By his persecutions of the fourth estate he has plunged himself into serious difficulties. "Ne'er yet by force was freedom overcome."

SLUG O.

THE seemingly endless case of *Foster v. Ward*, which has been dragging itself for years through the Irish law courts, has again cropped up. The dispute was whether the owner of a lithographic stone is also the owner of a drawing which has been placed upon it at the expense of another person. It has taken years to determine the question. The lord chancellor has decided that Mr. Vere Foster had a right, and that he and his partner were entitled to £800 damages for the delay in delivering up the stones. The costs will no doubt amount to a great many times that sum. The decision is one of very great importance to the trade.

*A reproduction of the design will be found on page 38.—[EDITOR.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. F., of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, under date of October 11, asks: Will you be kind enough to inform me what is the best kind of tympan to use for work of the nature of the specimen sent? The lettering is done on a pine board.

Answer.—Use a thin rubber blanket next the cylinder, then cover with sheets of manila.

A CORRESPONDENT in Grand Rapids, under date of September 17, asks how to remove the difficulty he experiences in taking his matrix from stereo plates after casting, although he oils the form well.

Answer.—The difficulty may arise from two causes: (1) because the paste is not properly mixed or of the proper consistency, or (2) because he fails to properly powder the matrix before casting. Our advice, however, would be that our inquirer secure the services for a few days of a practical stereotyper, from Blomgren Bros. or Zeece & Co., of this city. It will pay him to do so.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Winnipeg, under date of September 27, inquires how he can print a good solid black on red glazed paper, without peeling or smearing, and sends sample of soap labels which he wishes to run at fifteen hundred impressions per hour.

Answer.—The difficulty complained of is a very common one, which is often increased by atmospheric influences. Dampness is one of the chief causes of peeling, as it affects both paper and rollers. The remedy tried to prevent the peeling has spoiled the character of the work, giving it a grayish, blurred appearance. There is a preparation sold by type founders, called "inkoleum," the use of which will remove the trouble, as it has a good effect upon the rollers, and renders the ink less liable to stick, and at the same time retain its depth of color. Another correspondent, in Los Angeles, who writes on the same subject, is referred to the above answer.

In our September issue, in reply to an inquiry, we stated that the firm of Schraubstadter & St. John no longer existed. We inadvertently omitted to mention, however, as we supposed the fact was well known, that while the firm name has been discontinued, these gentlemen are still associated in business, the one as president, the other as treasurer and manager of the Central Type Foundry, St. Louis. What is more, THE INLAND PRINTER sincerely wishes the connection may long remain unbroken.

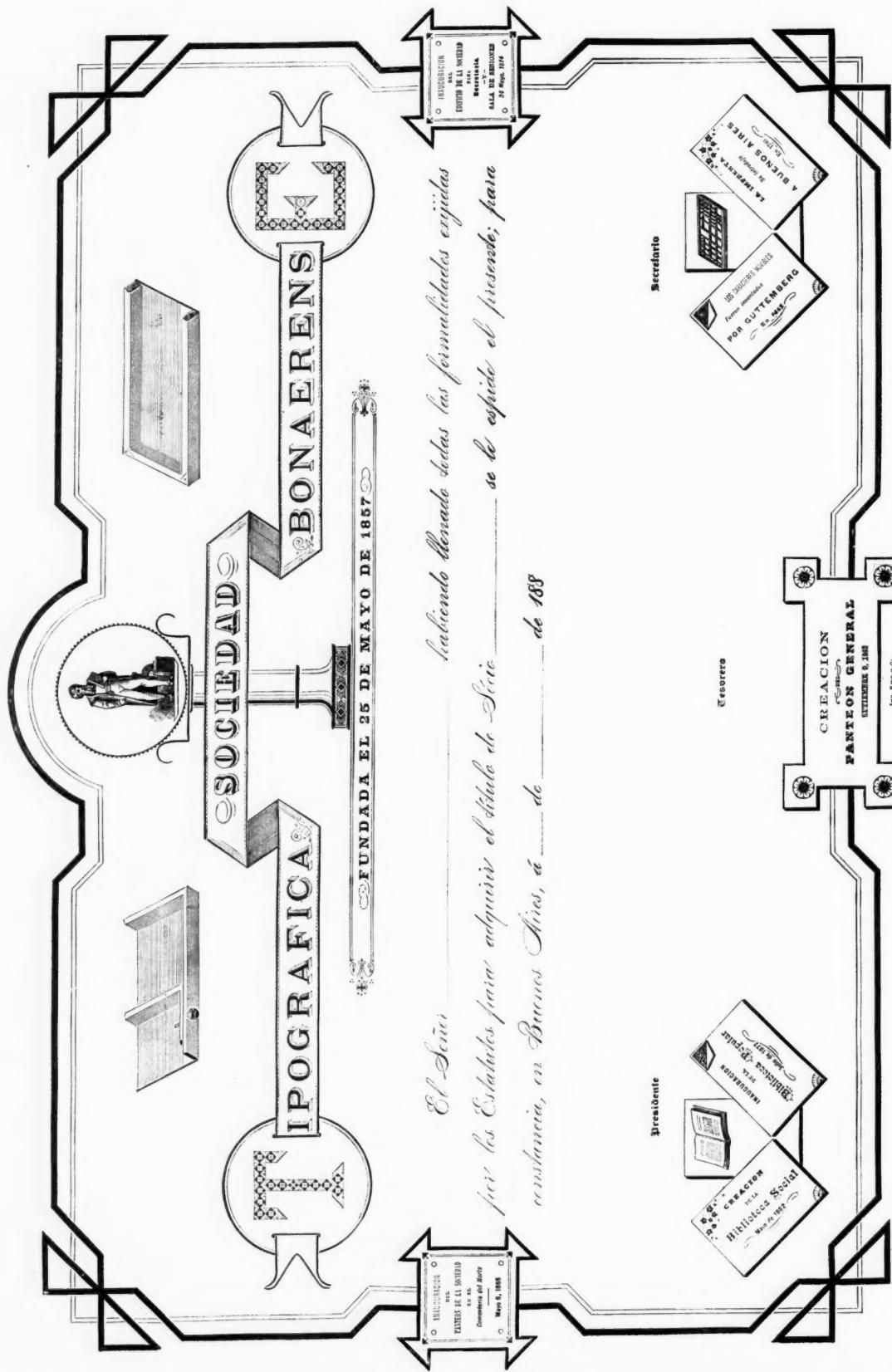
THERE IS NOTHING LIKE PAPER.

The time-honored aphorism, "There is nothing like leather," is fast losing any hold it formerly had upon the truth, and is being outflanked at all points in the industrial arts by its modern rivals, "paper" and glass.

And of these two, paper seems to be successfully usurping many of the uses for which glass has hitherto been thought indispensable.

Paper bottles were patented in America in 1883. Their sale was not extensive at first, but now that European patents have been secured, covering nearly all fields of probable competition, the controllers of the patents, we are informed, intend to manufacture the bottles in large quantities. In the item of freight alone they will effect a saving of one-third less weight than glass or stoneware, and are, on the whole, less liable to breakage. Paper being also an excellent nonconductor, fluids stored in air-tight paper bottles will withstand a more intense degree of heat or cold than they could endure without injury in bottles of any other material.

Paper is about to monopolize another branch of industry, which is no less a one than the making of gentlemen's headgear, says an exchange. By a new process of manipulation, hats more serviceable and finer than anything now in the market are made of wood pulp. They are impervious to water and not wanting in flexibility. It is believed that felt hats will have to take a back seat as soon as these new hats can be placed on the market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. They are certain to revolutionize the hatters' trade, as they can be molded into any shape or style desired, and colored to meet the taste of the public, and can be made to represent a glossy or nappy appearance.—*Geyer's Stationer.*



BERON, COMPOSITOR, WITH MESSRS. KIDD & CO., BUENOS AIRES.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WRONG-FONT EYES.

BY PÈRE ABSINTHE.

Hi Quadrat read proof on *The Call*,
And clouds overshadowed his face;
The proofs were unusually "foul,"
For "subs" occupied every case.

A Fourth of July grand excursion
Had set every bosom aflame,
And each had embraced the diversion
Who could get anyone on his "frame."

And such "subs!" No wonder despair
Her signal hung o'er his brow,
For most of the "smiths" that were there
Had but recently quitted the plow.

They got the dispatches in minion,
Or brevier, as accident fell;
While grave editorial opinion
Was chucked in obscure nonpareil.

They leaded what should have been solid,
Dumped whole "takes" in the wrong place—
While some, superlatively stolid,
Had "dusted" the heads in their case.

And what made it worse for poor Hi,
He expected "trouble" at home;
And his breast would heave with a sigh
As he longed for morning to come.

When "thirty" at last had been called,
And he'd gone o'er the last "revise,"
And wearily forth he had crawled,
The sun was high up in the skies.

He scarcely had reached his own door,
When the nurse, overwhelmed with joy,
Announced that the "trouble" was o'er,
The result—a bouncing fine boy.

Hi quickly uncovered his heir,
And rapturously gazed upon't—
But suddenly turned in despair
Exclaiming, "The eyes are wrong font!"

Hi boasted a light Celtic eye,
While the babe's were as black as an ace;
So he said, as he turned with a sigh,
"Some blacksmith's been mixing the case."

CURIOS FACTS ABOUT PAPERS.

Two editions of the American Newspaper Directory are published this year by George P. Rowell & Co. One is dated 1776, and you can almost hide it under an old-fashioned copper cent. It contains in sixteen microscopic pages a list of the thirty-seven newspapers that were printed in the United States of America one hundred and ten years ago. Seven of them are still alive. It is the other and the larger volume which is more immediately adapted to the needs of 1886. The contrast is impressive. Almost as big as an unabridged dictionary, with nearly two thousand pages crammed with matter interesting to every newspaper man and to every newspaper advertiser, it is in the fullest sense a dictionary to the American press of today.

There are now published in the United States 14,160 newspapers and periodicals of all classes. The net gain of the year has been 566. The daily newspapers number 1,216, a gain of thirty-three. Canada has 679 periodicals. There are about twelve hundred periodicals of all sorts, which, according to the ratings and estimates of the editor of the directory, enjoy a circulation of more than five thousand copies each. The increase of the weekly rural press, which comprises about two-thirds of the whole list, has been most marked in states like Kansas

and Nebraska, where the gain has been respectively twenty-four and eighteen per cent. Kansas alone shows the greatest gain in daily newspapers. The weekly press is gaining in Massachusetts, while the magazines and other monthly publications are losing ground there. The tendency of such publications toward New York City, as the literary center, is shown by the establishment there of not less than twenty-three monthly periodicals during the year.

There are seven hundred religious and denominational newspapers published in the United States, and nearly one-third of them are printed in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. New York is far ahead in this respect, but Chicago leads Boston. Three newspapers are devoted to the silkworm, six to the honey-bee, and not less than thirty-two to poultry. The dentists have eighteen journals, the phonographers nine, and the deaf and dumb and blind nineteen. There are three publications exclusively devoted to philately, and one to the terpsichorean art. The prohibitionists have 129 organs to the liquor dealers' eight. The woman suffragists have seven, the candomakers three. Gastronomy is represented by three papers, gas by two. There are about six hundred newspapers printed in German, and forty-two in French. The towns which have most French periodicals are New York, New Orleans, and Worcester, Mass., four apiece. There are more Swedish prints than French. Two daily newspapers are printed in the Bohemian tongue. The toughest names are found among the Polish, Finnish and Welsh press; for instance, the *Dzienswiczy* and the *Prajaciel Ludi*, of Chicago; the *Yhdysvaltain Sanomat*, of Ohio, and the *Y Wawor*, of Utica, New York. There is one Gaelic publication, one Hebrew, one Chinese, and one in the Cherokee language.—*Paper World*.

ERRORS IN CYCLOPEDIAS.

Cyclopedias (and by this term we intend to embrace the whole range of biographical and cyclopedic literature), like dictionaries, are supposed to be correct. They are usually regarded as authorities. They are necessities in the editorial room, the college and the workshop. They are produced in courts of law, and cited with as much force as the dates in an almanac; but a few specimens will show that they fail in accuracy very frequently.

In the account of Juan Alvarez, the celebrated Mexican general who deprived Santa Anna of power in 1855, the cyclopedias generally agree that he was born in 1790; but when they come to his death, which was a comparatively recent event, the People's Cyclopedias says it occurred in 1863; Lippincott puts it very distinctly, September 28, 1864; the American says he died in 1867; Drake fixes the date in 1870. The disparities spread over seven years.

The American Book Exchange, of New York, publishes a reprint of Chambers' Cyclopedias, and speaking of the eminent Frenchman, Simon Bernard, who fought with the first Napoleon, had a leg shattered at Leipsic, came to America with Lafayette, planned our own Fortress Monroe, the Delaware breakwater, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, etc., under commission from the United States government, gives the taint of cowardice to the hero by saying, "After the French revolution of 1830 he returned to France." It should be, "Upon the breaking out of the revolution of 1830 he returned to France." This is the fact, and he rendered a learned soldier's service to the king, for which he was rewarded by being made Minister of War. Drake says he died in 1836; Lippincott, Johnson, the American and Chambers' reprint say 1839.

Drake says that Sir William Berkeley was appointed colonial governor of Virginia in 1641, and was the ruler of the commonwealth when the Cromwellian fleet appeared, in 1751, to enforce his obedience to the new parliament. *There is an error here of just one hundred years.* It ought to be 1651.

The Dictionary of National Biography says John Bernard, the celebrated actor, died in 1828; Drake says 1829; Lippincott says 1830.

The Dictionary of National Biography says Wm. B. Bernard, the author of "Rip Van Winkle" and scores of other popular plays, was born in 1807; the American puts the date 1808.

It is to be supposed that works designed to be authoritative would demand exactness in dealing with either dead men or living, but we

crave permission to cite a strange error concerning a living man. Drake says that the Rev. Wm. R. Alger was born December 30, 1822; Johnson with similar exactness says December 11, 1823; Lippincott merely puts down the year 1823; the Chambers' reprint copies Johnson; the American Cyclopedic gives 1823. Mr. Alger himself says, in answer to our inquiry, December 30, 1822, Drake was right, the others wrong.

Cooper's "Men of the Time," which is so popular that it has reached its eleventh edition, informs us that Mr. Alger graduated from Harvard College. This is not corroborated by the Harvard catalogue. To be graduated from Harvard College is one thing, and to be graduated from Harvard *Theological School*, as happens in this case to be the fact, is another.

As a specimen of classical (?) English, in thought and construction, the following from Allen's American Biographical Dictionary is worthy perusal:

WHITE, PEREGRINE, the first Englishman born in New England, was born on board the Mayflower, in the harbor of Cape Cod, before the landing at Plymouth, about November 20, 1620, and died at Marshfield, July 20, 1704, aged 84.

As the work is edited by the president of a leading college in the United States, the paragraph is remarkable. The closing sentence in the history of the renowned Peregrine is also notable. It is as follows:

His father died February 21, and his mother made good haste to marry, May 12, 1621, Edward Winslow, who was in still greater haste.

What this has to do with giving a biographical sketch of Peregrine is a question for the wise.

We give the above as a few specimens out of scores of similar errors which have come under our notice. The fault is probably two-fold: careless editing and careless proofreading. The final proof-reader of such works as authoritative cyclopedias or reference books needs to be a person of rare intelligence, and *he should not be the editor or compiler*. The proofs of such works are read probably seven or eight times at least; and how such a glaring error occurred as putting an event so well known as the comparatively recent Cromwellian row, a hundred years out of place, in a book of such value as Drake's American Biography claims to be, is hardly comprehensible.

It is conceded that humanity is awfully human and liable to error; but cyclopedists should be accurate in dealing with historical facts. It was either Solomon or some other wise man who said, "An intelligent critic as proofreader is more to be desired than fine gold."—*The Printing Press*.

HELIOGRAPHY BY REFLECTED RAYS.

I promised in my last to give you the result of my experimenting in heliographic reproduction—discarding a photographic or any other negative, and copying a print (the reverse side also being printed), without in the least injuring the original. The practice has fully sustained my theory, a perfectly novel one, it being the first time the possibility of such a process ever was mentioned in print on this or the other side of the ocean.

Experimenters in photo-engraving will find it interesting to repeat my trials, and my aim will be accomplished if I have led them to new, profitable ideas.

My theory consisted briefly in the following:

Reflected rays from any white substance have an energetic effect upon a sensitive film. Any one acquainted with albertype or artotype process will know that to shut out reflected rays he has to lay a black cloth or paper behind the sensitive glass plate in the copying frame, else the reflection would play sad havoc among the lines of reproduction. What is here injurious is, in the process I am writing about, the necessity.

Practically illustrating this theory, take a glass plate with sensitive gelatine film as prepared for artotypes. Lay this plate in the copying frame, gelatine side inside (see that no spots or dirt are on the glass plate). Now lay the original to be copied on the film so that this one touches the original, and close your frame as usual, seeing that there is

perfect contact everywhere. Expose with a square tubular box, painted black on the inside, to shut out all stray rays and sunlight.

The time of exposure must be given according to the thickness of the film and the amount of chromic salt in the gelatine.

It is now evident that the direct rays of the sun will penetrate the gelatine film, acting chemically on the salt as they pass through the film. The penetration is, however, a good deal quicker than the chemical action, and while the film gets hardened from the exposed side on its whole surface, on the side of the original it will be acted on according to the distribution of white and black on the paper: white throwing the rays back into the film or reflecting the light; black absorbing it. Thus the film will be acted on from both sides, but more energetic from the glass side than from the gelatine side, but this latter action is still strong enough to affect the salts on and just below the surface of the film.

After exposure, the plate can be treated in a great many ways; if treated as artotype, a weak but clear transfer on stone can be made, where it can be strengthened at pleasure, or the film can first be rolled in with ink, and then treated with cold and, subsequently, hot water, solving away the unaffected particles of the film. When dry it can be rubbed in with finely powdered graphite; thus making a perfect negative to be used for zincography or photo-lithography.—*Cor. American Lithographer and Printer*.

JOURNALISM IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

News reporting, as understood in Boston, is not comprehended here. A thrilling murder is often written up in ten lines, and the paragraph hidden in some corner of the papers, with a side head. The only paper here that goes into news reporting, as it is understood in the States, is the American daily. The city press was content to take its account of the washout a day old, and none of the editors seemed alive to the idea that a special reporter might advantageously be sent up the road to write up the floods and wire his news here. During the recent washout trouble on the Central, the attitude of certain of the city papers toward the railway was amusingly impracticable. It was suggested that the government investigate the cause of the delays, when everyone knew that no railroad bed could withstand the torrents from bursting reservoirs, which tore up rails as if they had been laths.

Every evening you hear the crying of the newsboys, "*Tiempo de la mañana*"—"Tomorrow's Times." The leading Catholic organ is printed about 4 P.M., dated the next morning, and peddled on the streets in the evening. This is something like the sending of Saturday night "Sunday" papers from New York to Boston. The amount of enterprise displayed is about the same. The richest daily here is the *Monitor Republicano*, with a net annual income of \$36,000 and a circulation of five thousand. This paper has the regular American Associated Press telegrams, is excellently printed on a good quality of paper, but never displays its news. The dailies do not appear on Monday morning, a fact which ought to please the parsons of New England; but the printers and editors take Sunday, not for religious meditation, but for the opera, the promenade on the Paseo, and bullfighting.

I should like to see a live city editor of the American stamp running a city department here. He would require a cartridge belt well filled, two six-shooters and a carbine, and be ready to spend his mornings in the forest of Chapultepec shooting at people who didn't like his news.—*Letter to Boston Herald*.

WHAT IS A GOOD TRADE MARK?

A valid trade mark may consist of the name of the manufacturer, but he cannot prevent another person of the same name using it on goods of his own.

The trade mark may be of any device, emblem or symbol not already in use which may be selected.

The name of the place where the goods are manufactured is a good trade mark. However, the best and safest kind of a trade mark is some unusual word in combination with an unusual device. An ordinary device like a star, cross, anchor, etc., cannot be claimed as a trade mark to the exclusion of its use by others.



Specimen of Ives Process, by the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

From Photo by Gilbert & Bacon.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SONG OF THE EDITOR

OF A COUNTRY MORNING PAPER, WITH APOLOGIES TO THE SHADE OF THOMAS HOOD.

With fingers weary and worn
And eyelids heavy as lead,
An editor sat at the break of morn
And wished that he were dead.
Slash, and scribble, and paste,
In poverty, rubbish and dirt,
While in a voice of dolorous pitch
He sang as though he were hurt.

Work, work, work,
While the cock is crowing aloof,
And work, work, work,
While the stars shine on the roof.
It's oh! to be a slave,
For 'tis possible he might shirk,
But the editor ne'er must desist to rave
At the politician's work.

Work, work, work,
Till the brain begins to swim;
And work, work, work;
But the writing must not lack vim;
Slash, and scribble, and paste,
Paste, and scribble, and slash,
But the editor never a word must waste,
Nor ever say anything rash.

Though the comps swear and howl,
And tell of diminutive strings,
And the devil waits with a roll of proofs,
While others demand the rings.
Grind! grind! grind!
In poverty, rubbish, and dirt;
And still he must keep a rational mind
And never remain inert.

The public daily demands
To be kept informed betimes
Of everything their senators do,
And all the list of crimes:
Murders, suicides, thefts;
Floods and fires, and chimes
Of wedding bells and funeral knells,
And the poet's unearthly rhymes.

And at last, when all's written up,
From the president's curious whim
Of insisting on civil service reform,
To the death of poor little Jim
The newsboy, who died in the streets,
And the "ads" are all in trim,
With a weary sigh he rises to go
From his sanctum, gloomy and grim.

And when soon, on his weary couch,
He woos the goddess of dreams,
He finds no rest to him she can vouch
In the light of the morning's beams.
And the newsboys down in the street,
With voices loud and shrill,
Yell the name of the morning sheet,
The product of his own quill.

C. B. W.

EXCEPTING the Sitka *Alaskan* the Blaine *Journal* is the most northwestern paper published in the United States, its office being located within one hundred feet of salt water, and only half a mile from where the boundary line strikes the Puget Sound shore.

ON THE RIGHT AND WRONG SIDES OF PAPER.

Roughness of surface cannot be said to invariably indicate the wrong side of paper. Some misconception prevails on this point; but proof is readily obtained from papers for crayon and chalk drawings. The roughest there is the right side. On opening a ream of flat paper (i.e., unfolded), the right side is the top side. When paper is folded into quires, it is right side out. The lettering of the water-marks can only be read from the right side of the paper. When papers are azure laid, yellow wove, or blue, they are, if machine made, usually darker on the wrong side; if hand made, the right side is the darker. Some of these characteristics may be absent, and then an independent test becomes necessary. This is found in the wire-cloth mark, which has been referred to more than once. When everything else fails, this points out the wrong side. There are but few exceptions to this rule, since it is seldom the exhaust boxes act so lightly that the finishing obliterates the marks they leave. The wrong side of a granite paper is denoted by all the fiber being set in the same direction. It is worth mentioning that the wire side is the wrong side only when speaking of machine-made papers. In hand-made paper it is the right side. This is rather odd, for undoubtedly the top side would give the most suitable surface.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN TYPE BODIES.

The following table of the relative sizes of type, although not strictly accurate, will be found useful. It has been drawn up recently by the firm of H. Berthold, of Berlin:

BODIES.	Equivalent in 8 to pica leads.	Equivalent in Didot points.
Four-line pica.....	32.00	45.00
Große Canon (German).....	29.90	42.00
Doppel Text (German).....	28.48	40.00
Two-line double pica.....	27.75	39.00
Kleine Canon (German).....	25.02	30.00
Three-line pica.....	24.00	33.75
Two-line great primer. Doppel Tertia (German)	22.75	32.00
Doppel Mittel (German).....	19.92	28.03
Two-line English.....	17.95	25.00
Doppel Cicero (German).....	17.08	24.00
Two-line pica.....	16.00	22.50
Text (German).....	14.24	20.00
Double pica.....	13.87	19.50
Two-line long primer. Doppel bourgeois (German)	12.81	18.00
Great primer. Tertia (German).....	11.37	16.00
Two-line brevier.....	10.32	14.50
Mittel (German).....	9.96	14.00
Two-line minion.....	9.25	13.00
English.....	8.97	12.50
English [cicero]. Cicero (German).....	8.54	12.00
English [small].....	8.42	11.84
Pica.....	8.00	11.25
Pica (American).....	7.92	11.19
Brevier (German).....	7.83	11.00
Corpus or Garmond (German).....	7.12	10.00
Small pica.....	6.99	9.75
Long primer. Bourgeois (German).....	6.40	9.00
Bourgeois. Petit (German).....	5.69	8.00
Brevier.....	5.06	7.25
Colonel (German).....	4.98	7.00
Minion.....	4.63	6.50
Emerald.....	4.48	6.25
Emerald [nonpareil]. Minionette (American). Nonpareil (German).....	4.27	6.00
Emerald [small].....	4.21	5.92
Nonpareil.....	4.00	5.62
Perl (German).....	3.56	5.00
Ruby.....	3.49	4.82
Pearl.....	3.20	4.50
Diamant (German).....	2.84	4.00
Four to pica.....	2.60	2.81
Six to pica.....	1.33	1.87
Eight to pica.....	1.00	1.40

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1886.

348,804.—Printers' Leads, Machine for Shaving. H. F. Wellman, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

349,037.—Printing Machine, Cloth. H. E. Green, Lowell, Mass.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1886.

349,417.—Printing Machine, Oilcloth. G. W. Williams, Topsham, Me.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1886.

350,056.—Printing Machine. B. Huber, Assignor to the Huber Printing Press Company, Taunton, Mass.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

First Class Gold Medal awarded at New Orleans International Exhibition.

Special and Patented Points of Superiority:

Large Ink Fountain with Automatic Brayer, Duplex Distributor, Roller Changer, Adjustable Dish Movement, Chromatic Attachment, Positive Movements, Balanced Platen, Solid Platen Bearings, Improved Impression Regulators, New Impression Throw-off, Patent Mechanical Movement, Center Gripper Finger, Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw-Bars.



Send for
Press & Tool
Catalogue.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS ON

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, CHROMOS, FANS, CALENDARS, ETC.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Catalogue (with discount) to printers only, sent on APPLICATION WITH YOUR BUSINESS CARD.

A special Catalogue of Hand Scraps, Visiting Cards, etc., adapted to card printers' wants, sent free.



Brown's Lightning Staple Binder.

PRICE, \$18.00.

Patented

October, 1878.

Patents Pending

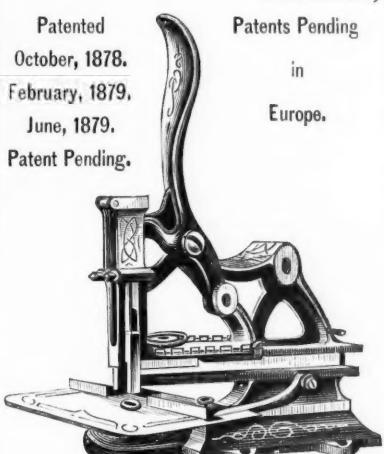
in

February, 1879.

June, 1879.

Europe.

Patent Pending.



THIS machine supplies the demand for a Binder of greater capacity than the handy little \$3.00 Stapler, and is less expensive than any other good machine known.

Every machine is complete for handpower, and so constructed that footpower can be attached in five minutes. Footpower attachments, \$6.00.

Machines Guaranteed Every Way!

STAPLES

Are strung on wood, same as for breech loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7,	3-16 in.,	for 2 sheets to 16, 5,000 in box,	\$1.25
No. 8,	3/4 " "	16 " 32, " " 1.25	
No. 9,	5-16 " "	32 " 50, " " 1.45	

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

NO. 304 BRANCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. C. James & Co.**, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

- Geo. S. Vibert & Co.**, Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all varieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Babcock Press Manufacturing Co.**, New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.
Bullock Printing-Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerckhoff, manager.
Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Co., 165 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.
C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.
J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of the "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.
R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

- Walter Scott & Co.**, Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing-machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

- Whitlock Machine Works**, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPER'S MACHINERY.

- C. B. Cottrell & Sons**, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.
John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shnedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.
R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.
R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPER'S.

- A. Zeese & Co.**, 110 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.
C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.
Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.
Shnedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

- Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co.**, Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc. Branch office, 150 Nassau street, New York. Walter C. Bennett, Manager.

IMPOSING STONES.

- F. W. Redfield & Co.**, Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Viborg**, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

- Buffalo Printing-Ink Works**, office and factory, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

- C. E. Robinson & Bro.**, 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

- Fred'k H. Levey & Co.**, 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

- Geo. H. Morrill & Co.**, 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

- Geo. Mather's Sons**, 60 John street, New York.

- J. H. Bonnell & Co.**, 7 Spruce street, New York.

- J. K. Wright & Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

- Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co.**, 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

- The Queen City Printing-Ink Co.**, Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

- Globe Manufacturing Co.**, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presse.

- Golding & Co.**, 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

- Gordon Press Works**, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

- Shnedewend & Lee Co.**, 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

- The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works.**, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

- The Prouty Press Co.**, 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

- A. Zeese & Co.**, 110 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

- Blomgren Bros. & Co.**, 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

- Cranston & Co.**, 57 to 61 Park street, New York.

- C. R. Carver**, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

- Edward W. Miller**, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons**, 69 Beekman street, New York.

- Globe Manufacturing Co.**, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

- Howard Iron Works**, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

- Whitlock Machine Works**, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

- Geo. H. Taylor & Co.**, 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons**, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- A. G. Elliot & Co.**, 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

- Bradner Smith & Co.**, 119 Monroe street, Chicago. **Chicago Paper Co.**, 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

- Friend & Fox Paper Co.**, Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- F. P. Elliott & Co.**, 208 Randolph street, Chicago. **Pulisher, Jordan & Pfaff**, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

- Ross, Robbins & Co.**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

- Snider & Holmes**, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

- W. O. Tyler Paper Co.**, 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

- Snider & Holmes**, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis. **Whiting Paper Co.**, Holyoke, Mass.

- L. L. Brown Paper Company**, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER STOCK.

- Follansbee, Tyler & Co.**, 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Moss Engraving Co.**, 535 Pearl street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.

- Photo-Engraving Co.**, 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

- The Crosscup & West Engraving Co.**, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

- Chicago Brass-Rule Works**, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

- F. Wessel & Co.**, 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

- G. D. R. Hubbard**, New Haven, Conn.

- Golding & Co.**, 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

- John McConnell & Co.**, Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.

- John Metz**, 117 Fulton street, New York.

- Marder, Luse & Co.**, 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

- Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co.**, Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.

- R. Hoe & Co.**, 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

- S. Simons & Co.**, 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

- Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.**, 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

- Wire Staple Company**, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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L. Graham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

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Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition adapted to all kinds of work.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Typefoundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypes. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Typefoundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Cincinnati Typefoundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Typefoundry, 208 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK, FOR THE TRADE.

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SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140-146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

H. BARTH, Pres. **W. P. HUNT, Treas.**
THE CINCINNATI
TYPE FOUNDRY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TYPE, PRESSES,
—**AND—**
PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.
201 VINE STREET, **CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

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HARVEY M. HARPER.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co. Commission Paper Dealers — * * — Manufacturers' Agents.

We carry exclusively BOOK, COVER and PRINT PAPERS, and our lines of these are more varied and complete than to be found in the West.

We make a specialty of Yearly Contracts on Roll News.

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A. F. WANNER, Pres't. GEO. W. WEBER, Vice-Pres't. A. F. WALther, Treas.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY 298 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF JOB, BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE.

SPECIAL AGENTS
BOSTON AND CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRIES,
Whose popular productions are carried constantly in stock.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Printers' Machinery and Supplies, Cabinets, Stands, Cases, etc.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. Our printers' publication, *The Press and Type*, mailed free to any address.



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EDITION BOOKBINDERS.**

Especial attention given to Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

S. E. corner Van Buren and Clark Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GAYTON A. DOUGLASS & CO.
MERCHANTS IN
Supplies for Amateur Photography
—AND—
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue,
Send for Catalogues. CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
The Queen City Printing Ink Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.
Oldest and Largest House in the West.
Send for Price List and Specimen Book.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
AULT & WIBORG,
Printing and Lithographic Inks,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
BRANCH—152 & 154 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.
Not the "Oldest," but LARGER than all other Ink Houses in the West COMBINED.
We make the **BEST** Goods.

ADOLPH WAGENER. MAX SCHNEEGASS,
A. WAGENER & CO.,
ELECTROTYPERS
AND
ENGRAVERS,
196 and 198 SOUTH CLARK ST.,
CHICAGO.

GOLDING & CO.
177 to 199
FORT HILL SQUARE,
BOSTON, MASS.
Eastern Agents
FOR THE
Inland Printer.

—THE—
INLAND PRINTER CO.
Publishers,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
—Eastern Agents—
GOLDING & CO.
BOSTON.
—Southwestern Agents—
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**THE
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The leading trade journal in Lithography, Zincography, Photo-Engraving, Photo-Lithography and all new Photo-Mechanical processes. Published weekly, at 12 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK, by

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29 Park Row, NEW YORK.**

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Subscription, \$1.00.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union.

Only labor paper published at the National Capital.

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RAMSEY & BISBEE, PUBLISHERS.

**SOUTHERN
PUBLISHER AND PRINTER,
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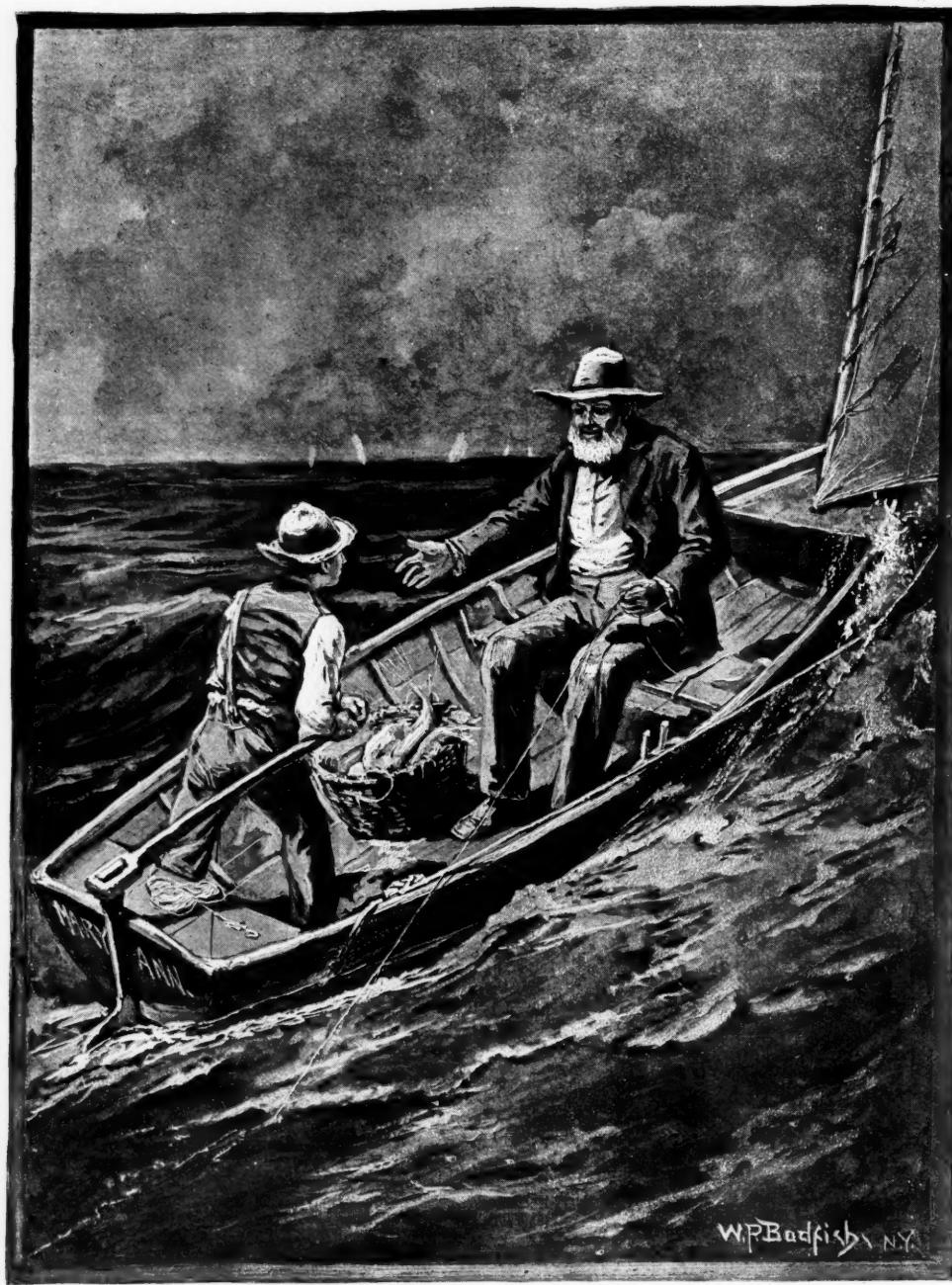
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WE are in need of various numbers in our first volume (October, 1883, to September, 1884), for binding purposes. Subscribers whose copy of that volume is imperfect, and who wish to dispose of what numbers they have, are invited to correspond with us.



New York Photo Engraving Co.

"A FISH STORY."

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

XIII.—AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.

IN order to better describe in a continuous and more easily understood manner the various complications encountered by the printers of this city in arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the scale of prices, I purposely omitted in the last number all reference to the many changes that took place in the business subsequent to the fire of 1871, and will now proceed to briefly review them.

The first journalistic candidate to enter the field for public favor during this period was the *Daily Morning News*, which was established in March, 1872. This paper was owned by a stock company, and enthusiastically supported Horace Greeley during that gentleman's somewhat erratic candidacy for the presidency. It was discontinued the following November, the company having sunk some \$50,000 in the venture. During its brief term of existence this paper was edited by Daniel Cameron, a gentleman who has been frequently mentioned in these articles as one of the founders of the *Times*, and in other connections. I believe this was Mr. Cameron's last business venture, at least in a newspaper sense, as he died a few years later.

Until quite recently the uniform retail price of Chicago newspapers has invariably been five cents a copy. This has always appeared rather singular to me, when I have considered the aptitude of the business men of this city to avail themselves of every practical suggestion that has ever attained a measure of success in other places, the more particularly when the great metropolitan journals of New York City could never successfully command a higher retail price than three cents a copy, many of the more influential and widely known selling for one and two cents. Many weak efforts had at various times been made to establish cheap newspapers here, but the spiritless manner in which the task was undertaken promised nothing but failure from the beginning. After many ventures and many failures, the idea was finally put into practical and successful operation, resulting at the present time in a reduction in the retail price of all the city papers, with but one exception.

The first effort of consequence to establish a one-cent daily newspaper in Chicago prior to 1875 was made by Wm. E. Dougherty and Chas. Harris (afterward Carl Pretzel). In the summer of 1873, with the assistance of Mr. M. E. Stone, a small sheet called the *Daily Herald* was begun, and its publication continued until embarrassments consequent upon the panic of the fall of 1873 compelled its discontinuance. The idea was Mr. Stone's, and he worked unceasingly to the end of establishing such a paper for the two years following, but without much success. In the summer of 1875, a young Englishman named Meggy came to Chicago with some means, and soon an alliance was perfected between him, Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Stone, which resulted in the founding of the Chicago *Daily News*. The first copy of the paper was issued on the 20th day of December, 1875. It was a specimen number, the regular issue beginning on the 26th of the same month. Six thousand copies of the first day's issue were sold, and the circulation ranged from four to eight thousand for the first month. During the summer of 1876, Meggy tired of the venture, which exacted close attention and hard work, and returned to England, selling his interest to Mr. Stone. Within a week after his retirement his interest was sold to Victor F. Lawson, and a new partnership created, Mr. Lawson taking charge of the business department, and Mr. Stone of the editorial department. At that time the circulation of the paper did not exceed seven thousand copies a day.

At the founding of the paper, a press was purchased, but no press, the founders renting office room and press facilities from the *Skandinavien*, a Norwegian daily, published at 123 Fifth avenue. The first form was printed upon a flat drum-cylinder press, but thereafter a double

cylinder, owned by the *Morning Courier*, published in the same building, was rented and used continuously for two or three months, when a four-cylinder press was purchased and put in operation. During the summer of 1876, the *Courier* moved out of the building, and its place was occupied by the *Daily News*, which then entered upon a career of renewed prosperity immediately after Mr. Lawson took charge of its business department, so that in the fall of 1876, when the presidential campaign came on, its circulation ran up to nearly thirty thousand copies upon days of great excitement. In 1876, the boiler of the engine which had been used by the *Daily News* exploded. The explosion took place at midnight, and by energetic work a portable engine and boiler were in place by early morning, and the regular editions printed on time. This circumstance gave the *News* no little reputation, and was of great value as an advertisement. The circulation following the presidential election of 1876, and the period of doubt as to whether Hayes or Tilden had been elected, was not maintained in the spring of 1877, but fell to 11,000 in January, which seemed to be the lowest point. Thereafter a steady growth marked the career of the paper. The daily average in February was 14,800; in March, 16,400; in April, 18,400; in May, 20,700, and in June, 22,700. Then came the great railroad riots in July, and on the 27th of that month, 77,643 copies of the paper were sold, the average for the month reaching the then unprecedented figure of 35,320 copies. It was during this period that the *Daily News* scored its first important journalistic triumphs. Avery Moore, supervisor for West Chicago, a man of high standing in the community, and who had been a member of the Common Council and of the Board of Education, suddenly turned out a defaulter in his town accounts for several thousand dollars. He was arrested and held in custody by the sheriff's officers, but, by a trick, escaped from the city and state. After some delay, the *Daily News* took up the case, tracked him to Petrolia, Canada, interviewed him, and finally brought him back to Chicago, where he settled his defalcation and was restored to the society of reputable men. At the time of the railroad riots a system of reporting hitherto unknown in Chicago was adopted. Reporters were mounted on horses and sent through the entire disturbed district, reporting hourly by telegraph to the home office. Extras were issued hourly, and the reports of the *Daily News* were admittedly the best printed at the time. A few weeks later, the State Savings Institution, a bank having over twenty thousand individual depositors, failed, and its president, D. D. Spencer, ran away. The police department failed to discover his whereabouts, and the *Daily News* took it up. A representative of that paper tracked him, by his baggage and by means of photographs, from Chicago, step by step, through Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal, to Quebec, and discovered that he had sailed upon an Allan Line steamer under the assumed name of John Williams. A cable message was sent to Scotland Yard, London, asking for his apprehension, but, unfortunately, was a day late, and he escaped, leaving the steamer at Queenstown and crossing through Ireland to the continent. Two years later a representative of the *Daily News* went to Europe, and spent three months searching for Spencer, his efforts finally being rewarded by the discovery of the fugitive at a little place two miles from Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg. To him Spencer told in detail the story of his escape, but no effort was made by the state authorities to bring him back. The circulation of the *Daily News* for the year 1877 was 22,032 copies a day. In 1878, it grew steadily, beginning with 28,000 in January, and closing in July with 49,000. In August, 1878, the plant, good will and franchises of the *Chicago Post* were purchased, securing its admission to membership in the Western Associated Press. The average for the year 1878 was 38,314 copies; and for 1879, 45,194 copies a day. In 1880, the presidential elections gave a fresh boom, and the average was 54,801 copies.

The yearly averages of the *News* since that time have been as follows: 1881, 75,820 copies a day; 1882, 88,722 copies; 1883, 99,726 copies; 1884, 125,178; and the indications are that the daily average for the present year will exceed 160,000 copies a day. Such has been the career of the journal that has so successfully introduced the penny newspaper to the public of Chicago, and with its introduction has worked such a revolution in the newspaper publishing business in this city. The success of this enterprise has been marvelous in every way, and from occupying a part of an office and one small room has branched

THE INLAND PRINTER.

out until it occupies the entire building where they are now located, and where they are cramped for room, the present intention of the managers being, I believe, to erect a far more commodious building in the near future. The four-cylinder press, which in 1875 was thought to be sufficient for the requirements of the paper for all time to come, has been replaced by six perfecting presses of the most approved pattern and of the greatest speed. The force of employés has increased at the same time from about twenty-five to over two hundred, the composing room alone employing fifty-five members of the typographical union.

In 1879 Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, noting the wonderful success of the *Daily News*, and actuated, I presume, by a desire to join the progressive movement in some way, founded a one-cent evening paper which he styled the *Chicago Telegraph*. But Mr. Storey's remarkable powers were undoubtedly on the wane at this time, and the paper was discontinued after the course of a few months and the loss of several thousands of dollars.

On March 1, 1881, the *Chicago Morning News* was founded by the same management controlling the *Daily News*, and from all that can be learned has attained a gratifying and permanent success. This paper was not entitled to the Associated Press dispatches, but was a member of what was known as the National Associated Press, a rival institution. In June, 1883, by obtaining the consent of all of the other morning papers in Chicago, the *Morning News* became the recipient of the Associated Press dispatches, a circumstance that has added greatly to the value of that paper. I may state here that the first time the daily issues of any of the Chicago papers reached the number of 100,000 was on the 2d of July, 1881, the day on which Guiteau shot President Garfield, when the *Daily News* exceeded that number.

On the opposite side of Fifth avenue from the *Daily News* we find two more very creditable specimens of the later school of journalistic enterprise—the *Chicago Herald* and the *Evening Mail*, while the *Chicago Telegram* is published in the immediate neighborhood. The *Herald* is undoubtedly regarded as one of the very best papers that has ever been published in Chicago, and its success has in every way been commensurate with its merits. It is a two-cent morning paper, and among the special characteristics that have won such rapid recognition may be mentioned the moderation with which subjects of general interest are discussed; the manly fairness shown to public men of whatever political faith, and the independent position maintained in dealing with political affairs. In its general make-up and appearance, from a mechanical point of view, the *Herald* is by far the finest looking of the Chicago dailies, and is approached in this respect by few, if any, of the newspapers of America. This paper was originally known as the *Telegraph* (in 1878), but had no connection with the evening paper of that name founded by Mr. Storey. While it was known as the *Telegraph* it received its first impetus from the action of the Chicago Typographical Union, which organization was at that time in dispute with one of the older daily papers. The union secured by its efforts the contract for the city printing for the *Telegraph*, and in various other ways did much to secure a footing for the new paper.

The history of the *Evening Mail* is somewhat similar to that of the *Herald*. It is a one-cent evening paper, and was first known (in 1883) as *The Press*, at which time it received assistance from the typographical union of the same nature as that given the *Herald* in the early years of that paper's struggles. While known as *The Press* this paper was the property of our well known fellow-citizen, Mr. John J. Curran, who subsequently sold it to a stock company, when the name was changed to the *Evening Mail*. The *Mail* is a bright, enterprising, readable paper, and one that seems abundantly capable of maintaining its place among the wide-awake publications in the great metropolis of the West.

The *Evening Telegram*, a one-cent evening paper, appears to occupy a somewhat different field from that of the papers mentioned, and, to judge from outward appearances, is meeting with a fair meed of public patronage and favor.

If boastful advertisements and loud-sounding promises could secure the success of a daily paper, then surely the recently established and more recently extinguished *Chicago Sun* would have been one of the

most prosperous newspaper properties that one would care to invest in. This paper was certainly founded under very favorable auspices, and its brief career but adds another link to the interminable chain of fatalities that mark past endeavor in the same line of speculative industries.

(To be continued.)

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilkinson, of Otley, Yorkshire, England, an instructive little book, entitled "Photo-Engraving on Zinc and Copper, in Line and Half-Tone, and Photo Lithography." It is chock full of interesting matter relating to and explaining the processes employed in the art. The various chapters treat of "List of Apparatus, etc., Required," "Etching in Half-Tone," "Printing from the Block," "Printing in Bitumen," "Photo-Engraving on Steel and Copper," "Photo-Litho in Line," "Printing the Transfer," "Photo-Litho in Half-Tone," "Ink-Photos," and "Alternative Processes." We sincerely trust its author will meet with the success its merits deserve; and if he does, success is assured.

PERSONALS.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD, of the *American Bookmaker*, New York, has been spending several days in Chicago.

J. D. GILCHRIST, formerly of Chicago, but now of Los Angeles, California, recently paid a visit to our sanctum.

E. K. DUNBAR, selling agent for the Kidder web job press, is on a western trip, perfecting a number of contracts recently negotiated.

J. K. WRIGHT, of the well-known ink firm of J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, has been in Chicago the greater part of the present month.

A. E. WOODRUFF, editor of the Ackley (Iowa) *Tribune*, has been visiting relatives in Chicago. He is a very agreeable and entertaining gentleman.

MR. H. J. BROWN, of the bookbinding firm of Brown Bros., 66 King street, Toronto, has been abiding in our midst for a few days. He speaks favorably of the business outlook.

MR. C. POTTER, JR., of the firm of C. Potter, Jr., & Co., press manufacturers, of New York, recently returned home after a lengthened pleasure and recreation tour in the West.

MR. SAMUEL G. SLOANE, manager of the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, paid our sanctum a visit last Thursday, and reports business in the city by the big bridge looking up. Glad to hear it.

J. II. CRANSTON, the well-known manufacturer of steampower printing presses, Norwich, Connecticut, now on a western trip in the interests of his business, paid THE INLAND PRINTER office a pleasant visit.

G. E. SANBORN, of the firm of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, manufacturers of bookbinders', printers' and paper-box makers' machinery, 69 Beekman street, New York, is at present in Chicago on business interests.

MR. ROBERT YORKSTON, "genial Bob," a gentleman known to the craft throughout the length and breadth of the country, has lately been spending a few days in our city. His many friends were pleased to take him by the hand.

MR. H. H. THORP, of the Cleveland Type Foundry, will attend the adjourned meeting of the Type Founders' Association, in New York, this month, and contribute from his valuable experience toward the settlement of trade differences.

G. HENRY WHITCOMB, vice-president and treasurer of the Whitcomb Envelope Company, Worcester, Massachusetts, as might have been expected from the representative of such a progressive firm, while in Chicago, paid a pleasant visit to the office of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. GEORGE W. GARDINER, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, publisher of the "Almanac and Handbook of the Maritime Provinces," a go-ahead representative of the Dominion, has been spending several days in Chicago in the interests of his publication, meeting with a fair meed of success.

A CORRECTION.

A correspondent in New York, under date of September 25, takes exception to the article published in our last issue under the caption "How Postage Stamps are Made," and says the *modus operandi* is as follows: One stamp is engraved upon a steel plate, which is afterward hardened; then a soft steel roller is rolled over the plate, and sufficient pressure applied to take up in relief all the lines engraved on the plate. Then the roller is in its turn hardened, and the process reversed, and as many transfers may be made on a plate as is desired, by pressing the hard roller into the soft steel plate in the position wanted. The vegetable gum referred to in the article is the dextine of commerce.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

J. HORMISDAS FOISY, imprimeur job printer, Montreal, sends two very creditably executed business cards in colors.

MORRILL BROTHERS, Fulton, New York, forward some specimens of plain, everyday work, which are fully up to the average.

THE Post-Express Printing Company, Rochester, New York, send a large number of good, plain jobs, such as business cards, circulars, etc. "Neat, but not gaudy," seems to be their motto.

AUGUST BECKER, Grand street, Brooklyn, sends several samples of colored work, some of which are set up with type-border and rules, with tint block cut. Many of the designs are exquisite, and the coloring excellent.

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, printers, Boston, send some exquisitely executed colored specimens, among them a large business card of the house, which is neat, unique and attractive. Mr. Chas. L. Sparks, the compositor who designed it, proves himself to be first-class artist.

A. W. BROOKES, book and job printer, Detroit, Michigan, turns out a somewhat pretentious business card, which, on the whole, is a well-balanced job. The rule work, however, is far from perfection. All such work, to be effective, must be perfect in symmetry, joints, curves and miters.

FROM the Elmira (N.Y.) *Advertiser* office we have received a large and varied assortment of job printing, to which the names of the respective compositors are attached. Several of the colored jobs are worthy of especial mention, and all the specimens sent reflect credit on the house turning them out.

J. M. STEARNS, Dalton, Massachusetts, is evidently a thorough, painstaking printer; at least, this is the conclusion we have come to after carefully examining several specimens of his work, and we will risk the assertion that the neighboring towns get very little of Dalton's printing, because we suppose its citizens know a good thing when they see it.

THE samples sent by Maynard, Gough & Co., Worcester, Massachusetts, are among the most meritorious and attractive we have ever received. No matter what the nature of the job shown—a menu, programme, business card or letterhead, it is chaste, attractive and executed in the highest style of the art; and what is more, the press-work and composition correspond.

THE *Chicago Specimen* (Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago), which we have just received, is a handsome specimen of the "art preservative," and far exceeds in attractiveness and excellence of workmanship any previous issue of that journal. The composition and presswork are almost perfection. The cover, printed in bronze-blue ink on blue granite paper, is particularly striking, the front page being an original and very effective design in rule and border work. The specimens of type shown consist of ten series of useful letter, tastefully displayed, some of which are ornamental, but all of a character that printers can find use for every day. Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co. have evidently spared no pains in getting up the finest type founders' specimen it has been our pleasure to receive.

SPECIMENS have also been received from John B. Judson, Kingsboro, New York; the Ontario County Times Book and Job Printing House, Canandaigua, New York; Johns, Brumback & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Baker, Collins & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota; Frank W. Bailey, Chillicothe, Illinois; Groneweg Brothers, Dayton, Ohio.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *Sunday Sayings*, of St. Louis, has just put in operation a new Claus perfecting press.

THE Illinois Type Foundry Company has recently furnished a new outfit for the *Industrial World*.

THOMAS R. TRAVERS, a former well-known member of Chicago Typographical Union, died of heart disease, September 8, at his farm, near Adrian, Mich.

MR. SAMUEL RASTALL, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Typographical Union, has been nominated by the United Labor party for clerk of the county court.

THE Union Type Foundry reports a little picking up of the printers' supply business, and having shipped several large newspaper outfits recently. No big discounts.

SECRETARY-TREASURER RASTALL reports the arrivals by traveling card during September to number eighty-six, while the withdrawals during the month number only fifty-four.

THE Faith Publishing Company has been incorporated in this city, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by Michael Freiberger, George A. Scott and C. P. Sawyer. The nature of their faith is not stated.

MR. W. E. CHAPIN, the well-known draughtsman and engraver, has removed to new and commodious quarters, room 65, 126 Washington street. As a skilled workman in his profession he has few equals.

EDWIN I. GILLETTE & Co. of this city have secured the contract for furnishing the State of Illinois with all of its paper for the ensuing two years. The contract specified super-calendered book and writing paper.

GEO. W. TAYLOR & Co. of this city have secured the contract to supply the State of Wisconsin with super-calendered book and writing paper for the ensuing year. It is estimated that it will require two hundred tons to fill the order.

THE last issue of the *Electrotype Journal*, published by Zeece & Co., 119 Monroe street, containing a large number of exquisite designs and novelties, should be in the hands of every progressive printer in the country. Write for a copy.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company has secured new and enlarged quarters at 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, having taken a five years' lease. It expects to move about January 1, 1887. The location is one of the most eligible in the city.

THE Chicago Printers' Supply Company, 196 and 198 Clark street, A. Wagener, manager, have been appointed western agents for the Manhattan Typefoundry, New York, and will carry a full line of its productions. Correspondence solicited.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, at its last meeting, was presented by the trades' assembly with an elegant silk flag, being the first prize awarded by that body to the organization making the best appearance in the trades' demonstration of September 6, 1886.

THE attention of the trade is especially called to the notice and illustration of the Improved Automatic Steam Shaving Machine, the invention of Mr. E. A. Blake of this city, presented in the present issue. Its preëminent merits are conceded by everyone who has examined it.

MR. ANDREW McLAUGHLIN, president of Chicago Typographical Union, is a candidate for the legislature on the Labor League ticket, in the sixth senatorial district. We hope the boys will assist their fellow-typos by voting for them wherever practicable, no matter on which ticket they are placed.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* has found its change of form and price a very good venture from a business standpoint. The circulation has largely increased, and is still rapidly extending. The *Journal* is a six-column quarto, and sells at two cents. It has sufficient space to give matters somewhat in detail, which makes it a favorite with readers. In contents it is always clean, bright and newsy.

THE two-revolution four roller press shown by J. H. Cranston, of Norwich, Connecticut, at the Inter-State Exposition, and which has been in operation since its opening, has received a great many deserved

encomiums. For smoothness of running, perfect register and excellent work it cannot be surpassed. It can turn out 2,200 impressions per hour, and altogether is a magnificent piece of mechanism.

MR. DAVID TYLER, father of W. O. Tyler, died at his residence, 2222 Michigan avenue, on Sunday evening, October 3, in the ninetieth year of his age. He located in St. Charles, Illinois, in 1860, and shortly after moved to Chicago, with the expectation of engaging in business, but sickness prevented the fulfillment of his plans. Mr. Tyler leaves five sons and one daughter. The remains were interred in Graceland Cemetery, Wednesday, October 6.

A SCURRILOUS paragraph recently appeared in a stationery journal of this city in referring to the pressmen who generally pass a part of the noon hour in Arcade Court in discussing the news of the day, in which the name of a reputable firm was unnecessarily alluded to. Pressmen, we suppose, like to crack jokes as well as anybody else, but we do not believe that retailing "scandal" is their chief occupation. We consider such charge offensive and in bad taste.

AT Toronto, Ont., on September 15, by Rev. Dr. Kellogg, Mr. A. H. McQuilkin, of Chicago, was united in marriage to Miss J. M. Musson, of the former city. On the Saturday following, as a token of respect to their associate, the employés of Shepard & Johnston, with whom Mr. McQuilkin is engaged, presented the lucky man with an elegant secretary and rocking chair. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them a long and happy life in their new and endearing relationship.

MR. O. J. MAIGNE, of the firm of D. J. Reilly & Co., roller-makers, New York, was in Chicago for a week last month, his first visit after an absence of thirteen years. Although a young man, Mr. M. said it made him feel very old to view the numerous changes in the Garden City since his departure. He practically learned his original trade of pressman at J. M. W. Jones'. In New York, Messrs. Reilly & Co. have a grip on the printers' roller trade only to be acquired by those used to handling glue and other sticky things.

MR. SCHWARTZ, vice-president of the J. M. W. Jones printing and stationery establishment, recently had a miraculous escape from a horrible death. One evening, on alighting from a street car in front of his residence, he had the misfortune to miss his footing and fall directly in front of a car coming in the opposite direction, which had escaped his attention. Providentially, the driver had the presence of mind to immediately apply the brake; yet so close was the call that the car had to be backed before Mr. Schwartz could be released from his perilous position. A couple of inches further and instantaneous death would have been the result, as the wheel was actually at his neck.

A SAD calamity happened to Charles W. Hawkins, recently a member of Chicago Typographical Union, but now on the books of New York union. He was on his way to this city for the purpose of accompanying his wife and children to New York City, where he intended to permanently reside. In boarding his train at Danville, Illinois, September 28, he accidentally fell beneath the cars and was killed. The body was forwarded to Chicago, and was buried by the typographical union in the Rose Hill lot. He was killed on his fortieth birthday. He leaves a wife and family in poor circumstances, though he was a steady, industrious and good workman, and was last employed in Chicago at the office of Geo. E. Marshall & Co.

AT the last regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, held in Greenebaum's Hall, the following was unanimously adopted, and it is published, as we believe the action a sensible one for other unions to follow:

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer be instructed to notify all political clubs and committees that Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 requests them to have their printing done in offices employing union men; that the actions of said organizations will be thoroughly scrutinized by this body; that a list of all candidates who have patronized other than organized labor will be published before the day of election; that the secretary-treasurer forward to each of said organizations a list of union printing offices, and that he report to each meeting of this body the names of such organizations and candidates as he has communicated with, and their replies to the same, if any; that he further request said organizations to have the offices doing this work attach their imprints thereto.

THE Printers' Ready Reckoner, advertised in our "want" columns, is a valuable production at a low price. It shows at a glance the

cost of stock used on small jobs, and saves much time in figuring. One example will illustrate this: Suppose you take forty-eight sheets out of a ream of 28-pound stock at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound, how much would the forty-eight sheets be worth? The Ready Reckoner gives the answer in less time than it takes to ask this question. It shows the cost of any number of sheets of any weight from eight to seventy pounds, and from six cents to twenty-five cents per pound, rising by quarters of a cent. It is the production of a practical printer of many years' experience, and is guaranteed to be correct. There are also two useful tables, showing the quantity of stock required for a job (according to the number cut out of a sheet) from fifty to five hundred thousand copies, and also the number of sheets contained in any number of quires. We advise our readers to obtain a copy and judge for themselves.

PRESNTATION.—Mr. James P. Kelly, a member of the original firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, and who, since the dissolution of that firm, has maintained an active connection with its successors, Brown, Pettibone & Co., leaves that house to assume a direct interest in the business of orange cultivation in Florida—interests which have for some time felt the need of Mr. Kelly's personal attention and care. The occasion of his leaving his old associates in the firm and his fellow-companions in their employ was made the opportunity of presenting him with a valuable testimonial, expressing the hearty good will and high regard which one and all have felt and entertained for Mr. Kelly. After a few remarks by Mr. John C. Ryan, Mr. Kelly was handed an exceedingly handsome set of diamond sleeve and collar buttons. Mr. W. T. Whitman then made a short address, very touching in its words and quality of expression. Mr. P. F. Pettibone followed, supplementing what had been said by further voicing the kind feelings of all present toward the recipient of the gift. Mr. Kelly was so absolutely taken by surprise with this action of his friends that his answer was feelingly manifested by a simple "I thank you."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

IT is stated that J. M. Tilden of Watertown, New York, will erect a paper and pulp mill at Lyon Falls, to cost \$100,000.

A LARGE number of American papermakers are now visiting Europe, and expect to bring home a pocketful of orders.

THE Champion Paper and Card Company, East Pepperell, Massachusetts, has been organized, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

THE Bowdoin Paper Company has completed all arrangements for its new paper and pulp mills at Lisbon Falls. The mill to be erected will cost \$500,000.

S. D. WARREN & Co., Boston, from the various mills owned and controlled by them, turn out now an average of thirty-five tons of paper per day, mostly fine book stock.

THE Canadian Sulphite Pulp Company has been incorporated in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. They have purchased all the Canadian patents owned by Ricker & Kellner of Austria, John Makin of England, and the American Sulphite Pulp Company of Boston, and will issue licenses under these patents to manufacture sulphite wood pulp.

SOUTHWORTH, BULKLEY & Co. of Philadelphia, at a meeting of their creditors on September 21, showed assets of \$40,000, with liabilities of \$46,000. An offer of one hundred cents on the dollar was made, if an extension of two years would be granted, the firm proposing to pay twenty-five per cent every six months. The probabilities are that the latter offer will be accepted, and that the firm will be allowed to resume business.

E. FERRIS, who is a most efficient superintendent, has resigned his position with Rolland Paper Company, St. Jerome, Canada, and has been succeeded by Mr. Wilson, lately with Irwin Lane Paper Company, Elkhart, Ind. The Rolland Paper Company has made a contract with the Canadian government for all its bond paper, which was formerly imported from England. This mill is probably the best equipped mill in Canada, and is furnished with American machinery throughout.—*United States Paper-Maker.*

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

At Topeka, Kansas, book and job printers work nine hours on a ten-hour scale.

THE Sioux Falls Typographical Union No. 218 has been organized with nine charter members.

The job scale of \$17 per week has been signed by nearly all the book and job firms in Pittsburgh.

R. P. YORKSTON, well known to the craft generally, is now traveling for the Cleveland Printing Ink Works.

S. P. ROUNDS, late government printer, has been made an honorary member of Columbia Typographical Union.

THERE are one hundred and forty-two periodicals published in San Francisco, of which twenty-one are issued daily.

THE New York *Lumberman* is the title of a new weekly newspaper devoted to every branch of the lumber trade.

THE pressmen of Montreal are making arrangements for the establishment of a union. A charter will soon be applied for.

THE Syracuse (N. Y.) Typographical Union filed a certificate of incorporation with the secretary of state on the 9th inst.

MAJOR BEN. PERLEY POORE, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, has now in his possession a hand press once owned by Benjamin Franklin.

J. SMITH, a reporter on the Pueblo (Col.) *Press*, is a deaf mute. He says he has no trouble in getting news, because the people know him and help him out.

THE Amherst (N. H.) *Cabinet* is eighty-five years old, has had but two publishers in seventy-six years, and the editor, E. B. Boyleston, has set type sixty-two years.

MR. R. S. MENAMIN, of Philadelphia, has disposed of his interest in the Franklin machine shop of that city to Mr. Henry P. Feister, builder of the Feister press.

MR. WILLIAM BRIGGS, late secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has been selected by Public Printer Benedict to occupy an \$1,800 clerkship in his office.

OMAHA Typographical Union was the first to forward the money contributed to the Childs-Drexel fund on Mr. Drexel's birthday. The amount, \$30, was forwarded by telegraph.

BALTIMORE Typographical Union No. 13 has published a list of union printing offices, and asked organized workingmen and their friends to patronize no other. That's right.

THE pressmen and feeders in a number of New York printing offices are on strike for an increase in wages of two dollars per week, and it is thought the movement will become general.

THE most northern newspaper in the world is said to be printed and published at Hammerfest. In Greenland a newspaper is published having the interesting title of *Aviigaglioq Nalinginnavvik Sysaramassassmiik!*

NOTWITHSTANDING the large discounts offered on type made by American founders, and the excellent quality of metal generally found therein, it is reported that De Vinne & Co., New York, have lately imported from Figgins', London, a ton of body letter.

W. H. TWOMBLY, of the *Chronicle*, Reading, Massachusetts, is a printer of fifty-one years' experience. He bought from S. P. Gordon the first Gordon press made, is a relative of Adams, the celebrated press-builder, and is one of the best posted men in the trade.

JAMES HOWE, aged eighty years, the oldest newspaper man in Indiana, died at Lafayette recently. He founded in New York the *Spirit of the Times*. Horace Greeley was in his employment as a journeyman printer. The two were in friendly correspondence up to the time of Mr. Greeley's death. Mr. Howe went to Lafayette over forty years ago, and had since made that place his home.

THE new public printer, Mr. Benedict, recently dismissed the entire night force in the pressroom, eighty employees in the bindery, and six clerks, making about one hundred and fifty all told. Each employe dropped was informed by circular or letter of the reasons of dismissal in the following language: "On account of the insufficiency of the appropriation to meet the expenses of this office up to December 31

next upon the scale of expenditure required by the present force, and believing that I can dispense with your services without serious interruption to the necessary work in hand, you are hereby informed that your services will not be required in your present position after this date. The cashier will pay you any balance due on account of your salary at your convenience."

THE letter "i" has not always had its dot. It is not seen, for instance, in the ancient manuscripts written in Roman characters. The addition of the dot dates from the adoption of Gothic characters. Two "i's" could then easily be mistaken for a "u," so they were distinguished by accents written from left to right, and this practice extended to "i's" which occurred alone. The accents were diminished to dots as late as the sixteenth century.

SOME Texas papers have unique names. For example, the *Cyclone*, *Gospel Flame*, *Seven Mansions*, *Criterion*, *Dot*, *Red Man*, *Rustler*, *Maverick Trumpet*, *Rocket*, *Breeze*, *Siemon*, *Jimplicute*, *Wide Awake*, *Black Waxy*, *Ball*, *Mesquiter*, *Staked Plain*, *Panhandle*, *Pinery*, *Sharpshooter*, *Free Tongue*, *Balance Wheel*, *Success*, *Advocate of Holiness*, *Platonian Messenger*, *Plow and Hammer*, etc. Still the number of familiar names adopted by different papers is considerable. About fifty bear the name of *News*.

NEW YORK CITY is without doubt the great newspaper center of the western hemisphere, as is indicated by the following table:

Daily morning papers.....	21
Daily evening papers.....	8
Semi-weekly papers	7
Weekly papers	216
Bi-weekly papers.....	11
Semi-monthly papers	19
Monthly papers	168
Bi-monthly publications.....	4
Quarterly publications.....	19
Total	473

AT the September meeting of Lincoln (Nebraska) Typographical Union No. 209, held at their hall, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst Mr. Peter B. Lee, an honorable and widely known member of the printing fraternity;

Resolved, That while duly regretting the untimely departure of an all-time consistent member of the craft and a faithful worker to our interests, we bow to a Superior Commander.

Resolved, That in the sudden demise of one so well known, the printers lose an able co-worker, the needy and unfortunate an ever-ready friend, and mankind a kind-hearted gentleman.

Resolved, That to his relatives and near friends we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union, transmitted to his bereaved relatives, and sent for publication to the various papers of this city and Beatrice, the *Craftsman*, *INLAND PRINTER* and other publications allied with the interests of the craft.

H. G. McVICKEE,
W. A. PANGBURN,
T. L. NORTON,
S. G. KELSO,
JNO. MCINTOSH,
Committee.

FOREIGN.

THE London *Times* pays its editor-in-chief \$40,000 per annum, and its leading writers \$7,500 to \$10,000 each.

EFFORTS were made over forty years ago by Messrs. Bower Bros., of Sheffield, England, to secure the adoption of the point system.

THE September number of *Illustration* contains a description of the process of "transformation printing," in which the use of a sponge removes one picture and replaces it by another.

THE Portuguese printers have just started an organ bearing the name *A Typographia*. Its mission, according to the first number, is to defend the interests of the workers in the book trade.

ACCORDING to a native newspaper, a leading Japanese manufacturer is about to submit to the English book dealers a series of Japanese picture books for children, with an English text. The first issue is entitled *Hanasaki Jiji* (the old man who made the dead tree blossom).

THE printers' corporation of Dresden, Saxony, has lately come to the resolution to dissolve their business connections with type foundries

THE INLAND PRINTER.

which fit up printing offices on the hire system, as well as with machine-makers adopting the same practice. It will also discontinue relations with stationers and bookbinders taking in and executing orders for printing, and will not allow trade to be carried on with firms offering "blackmail" to their operatives.

A BALLOT having taken place for the chairmanship of the London Society of Compositors, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. R. Lee, the result has been as follows: Mr. R. W. Minter (*Field*), 1,923 votes; Mr. J. M. Gow (*St. James's Gazette*), 1,120; Mr. F. Willis (Messrs. Blower's), 549; Mr. G. Essex (Messrs. Harrison's), 465; Mr. H. J. Woodley (Messrs. Clowes'), 374; Mr. C. Pizey (Messrs. Cassell's), 213; and Mr. W. J. N. Wade (*Freemason*), 35. Mr. Minter has accordingly been elected.

AT Vienna, in the Künstlerhaus, will be held the "First Annual Exhibition of Graphic Works of Art." This exposition will open December 1, 1886, and continue until January 31, 1887. It will include all manner of copperplate engravings, etchings, lithographs, wood cuts, etc., together with "illustrated éditions de luxe and scientific works on art," and "reproductions effected by the aid of chemic-technical processes." American etchers and engravers on wood and on metal have been invited to participate.

THE state of trade in the Australian colonies is thus referred to by the *Australian Typographical Journal*: The outlook is far from encouraging. In Melbourne (Victoria) trade has been exceedingly dull. Business in general appears to be the same throughout the whole of the offices; but there was a prospect of this state of things improving as soon as parliament met, and thus reducing the large number of unemployed. In Sydney (New South Wales) trade has also been very slack. Trade in Brisbane (Queensland) has likewise been dull, and the collapse of the *Rockhampton Mercury* has swelled the number of unemployed. In Adelaide (South Australia), while some offices were fairly busy, others were working only half-time. The government printing office has absorbed some of the unemployed. Owing to the great exodus from the colony some few months ago, there are not many now totally unemployed; but there are enough hands for all the work there is to do for some time to come. Business in Wellington (New Zealand) has been fairly brisk, owing to the near approach of the session.

THE September issue of Fred. Ullmer's *Standard Circular*, London, in referring to the demand for uniformity in type bodies, says: The question whether a change shall or shall not be made is one which the printers of this country have to decide. The type founders are generally willing to supply that which the type consumers demand, even when type of special height, body or nick is desired; and the adoption of a uniform scale of sizes, although involving considerable expense to the founders, would be of such advantage to all in the long run that there would be no great difficulty in persuading them to undertake it. Messrs. Caslon & Co. have already intimated their willingness to supply their type cast to such a scale, and we shall be pleased to hear of the readiness of other founders in the same direction, as it is advisable that complete agreement should be come to respecting all the details before any changes are made. No increase of the difficulties experienced by printers would be involved; as they are now compelled to keep the productions of different founders separate from each other, whereas all future purchases of a given body could be used with each other and with the same spaces and quads, simply being kept separate from the earlier purchases. Thus in the course of several years, the old type of so many varying bodies would be gradually worked out and the office consist of a series of types of really uniform and interchangeable bodies.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD.

Postmaster-General Vilas has approved of a new design for a postal card, submitted to him by the engraving and printing bureau. The new design consists of one piece of engraving instead of two, as on the present card. A head of Jefferson occupies a central place on the upper third of the card. Over this head, in light letters, are the words, "United States." In panels, supported by scroll-work at the left and right, are the words, "postal card," in distinct letters. Under the head

are the words, "one cent," and beneath the border line inclosing the designation of value is the line, "Nothing but the address to be on this side." The design is graceful and light, and its advantage over the old one is that the idea of putting the stamp off at one side and the designation of the article at the opposite side is abandoned to secure an inclusive design with the strongest feature of it in the center.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to examine and pass upon the specimens submitted for competition during the six months from April to September, inclusive, now present the results of our deliberations, and trust they may give satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

In order to simplify our task, as well as to arrive at a just conclusion, we adopted the following rules by which we should judge the various specimens: (1) Originality of design; (2) practicability; (3) symmetry of curves; (4) perfection of joints; (5) general excellence.

Having so many admirable pieces of work before us, we had considerable difficulty in making selections, but we are happy to say that the conclusions we did arrive at were entirely unanimous. The following is the result:

First prize of \$20.00, A. R. Allexon, Chicago (page 509).

Second prize of \$15.00, Eugene Baker, Houston, Texas (page 437).

Third prize of \$10.00, Charles G. Forbush, Chicago (page 791).

Fourth prize of \$5.00, F. Russell, New York (page 589).

Special mention is due to John P. Weyant, Thomas Billings, Turck & Baker and Charles Miller. Also to A. J. Smith, for specimen on page 508.

It will be observed that there are four prizes instead of three, as on last occasion. This change was made to meet a difficulty we had in awarding the third prize, as two specimens were so nearly equal in point of merit.

We venture to suggest that as A. R. Allexon has already taken three prizes, he should be debarred from participating in the next competition, though we trust he will not, on that account, cease to send in specimens of his excellent work.

GEO. A. FURNEAUX,
SAM'L. K. PARKER,
JAY E. REEVES,
D. O'BRIEN,
H. G. BISHOP,
Committee.

DEATH OF MR. E. W. DENNISON.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. E. W. Dennison of Boston, the well-known tag manufacturer of that city, who died at his summer residence, Marblehead, on Wednesday, September 22, after a long and painful illness from heart disease, aged sixty-seven years. The exemplification of the work of Mr. Dennison in the organization and success of the enterprise of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, in 1878, of which he was the founder and head, is shown by its present condition, with branches in all the leading cities of the Union, and its goods, wares and merchandise in almost every known manufactory, counting room, and workshop; the store rooms of thrifty housekeepers, the satchels of thoughtful tourists, and on tastefully arranged toilet stands and well appointed dressing-room tables, the wide world over. Mr. Dennison was essentially a self-made man. He was the incarnation of all that is recognized as honorable and upright in business relations. Socially, he was the devoted, loving parent and the steadfast friend. His acquaintance was very extensive, and those who had the pleasure of being intimate with him felt the presence of a big-hearted, unselfish, charitable and loving nature. His benefactions, which were numerous, were never paraded before the public gaze; the cheery, benevolent countenance of the man indexed the sympathetic heart that has now ceased to beat.

THE West Jersey paper mill at Camden, New Jersey, has recently put up a fireproof building. It is built on the mill with a fireproof wall eighteen inches thick. The building is to be used for cutting and dusting the stock.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE St. Louis *Critic* has been enlarged to a seven-column quarto, and has also moved to new quarters, 316 Chestnut street.

THE Iowa Lithographing and Engraving Company, Des Moines, Iowa, has been recently incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

COHN & Co's large printing office on Longworth street, Cincinnati, was damaged by fire, September 28, to the amount of \$30,000; insured.

GEO. C. JAMES & Co., printers' and bookbinders' supplies, Cincinnati, have had a fair summer trade, and expect steady improvement henceforth.

To prevent ink from skimming over, cover the top of the can with a thin layer of glycerine. A bare coating is sufficient. It will do no harm to the ink.

To take from paper the impression in red ink of a rubber stamp, first remove the oily material of the ink with ether or naphtha, then bleach the powder.

The following is said to be a good recipe for map-engraving wax: Four ounces linseed oil, half an ounce of gum benzoin, and half an ounce of white wax; boil to two-thirds.

GEORGE D. BARNARD & Co., of St. Louis, printers and stationers, will shortly remove to their new and commodious quarters, corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue.

BINGHAM & RUNGE, roller makers, Cleveland, Ohio, have won good patronage in that city and tributary territory. Mr. Bingham has just returned from an extended visit to dealers in eastern cities.

THE Ullmann & Philpott Manufacturing Company, printing inks, Cleveland, Ohio, will be in new quarters, at the corner of West and Merwin streets, by November 1. Their trade still keeps up well.

WOODWARD & TIERNAN, of St. Louis, have commenced work on their new building on Third street, between Olive and Locust. It is intended to make it one of the model printing offices of the country.

THE Marseilles (Illinois) *Register* is printed by waterpower, which is supplied by means of a cable connecting the printing office with the wheel at the dam. The proprietors express themselves well pleased with the results.

To protect type cases and boards against the influences of damp, German manufacturers are treating the different parts with hot oil, impregnating thoroughly before putting them together. They will never warp after having undergone this treatment.

A "PRO BON (?) PUBLICO" dodger, from the press of the *Merno Banner*, Nebraska, as its imprint announces, gravely informs the citizens of Broken Bow that they cannot compete with Merno in quality and price of goods. We should judge not.

THE Photo-Electrotype Company, 20 Cliff street, New York, is reputed to have done more than any house in the process-engraving business to make a demand for such work from the leading publishing firms, such as Harper's, Appleton's and Scribner's.

A NEW fast zinc-printing machine for jobwork, in black or in colors, has been invented by Herr Ferdinand Schlotke, of Hamburg, and is now being built at the machine factory of Wimmel & Landgraf, in the same town. Its price is said to be a very moderate one.

THE Dickinson foundry, Boston, experiences no abatement in the demand for their body type, which necessitates almost total neglect of new job faces. In the monthly stock-taking for September, their average amount on hand of forty tons was found reduced to one-fourth.

WALTER SCOTT & Co., at their Plainfield, New Jersey, shops, say they are crowded with orders for their presses, some of which cannot be filled in less than eight months. An electric light plant is just being put in to enable the working of two shifts of men, night and day.

IT is said that Mr. E. V. Smalley, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, is making \$15,000 a year out of his new magazine, the *Northwest*, which he publishes at St. Paul, Minn. The Northern Pacific Railroad, it is stated, has made a contract with Mr. Smalley under which it takes ten thousand copies of the magazine each month,

Mr. Smalley, on his part, publishing a great deal of matter about the country through which the Northern Pacific Railroad runs. The illustrations in the magazine are excellent.

A BUFFALO newspaper is responsible for the statement that after a meeting the other evening Bishop Coxe said to a reporter: "I should like to correct the proofsheets of my prayer. You newspaper men and the printers are so unfamiliar with prayer that you're pretty certain to bungle it up badly."

CRANSTON & Co., manufacturers of the "undercut" paper-cutter, have now been in their Park street works, New York, nearly three months, but are as yet unsettled, owing to the fact that they deferred their own arrangements to fill their orders, and these have crowded them steadily ever since.

A NEW species of boxwood has just been described by Sir Joseph Hooker, under the botanical name of "Buxus Macowanii." As it is in considerable quantities and is suitable for engravers' uses, it may prove a valuable addition to the diminishing supplies of European boxwood. When seasoned without cracking, the wood is valued at one penny per cubic inch.

GOLDING & Co., job press manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of printers' supplies, Boston, have been steadily behind in filling their orders for Golding jobbers during the summer, and now are preparing for an increase of space about their premises, adding about one-half more to their capacity.

IT may not be generally known that ink will dry very quickly on paper damped with glycerine water. Posters with large and full-faced types will dry in a quarter of an hour, while the drying process, when the printing has been done on paper simply wetted in the ordinary way, will require hours.

STEREOTYPER's paste is composed of the following ingredients: Water, flour, starch, gum arabic, alum, and whiting. The best of flour and starch are to be used. These foregoing articles, excepting the whiting, are thoroughly mixed, and heated by steam. When the mass is thoroughly homogeneous, sufficient whiting is added to give it stiffness.

CHARLES A. DRACH & Co., the leading exclusive electrotypers and stereotypers of St. Louis, report a trade about as large as they can accommodate in their present quarters. Mr. Drach is one of the oldest manipulators of electros in the West, and the job in that line that he would be afraid to take hold of would have to be more formidable than has yet appeared.

F. F. GOTTSCHALK & Co. is the style of a new firm of young printers who have established themselves at 716 Olive street, St. Louis. They nail up their banner with the inscription, "Good work or none." This sentiment is borne out in their efforts, as examination of their samples, heretofore mentioned, shows. It is a good foundation to build on for permanence.

ROSS, ROBBINS & Co., paper dealers, Cincinnati, have secured an eight-year lease of the buildings situated on the south-east corner of Third and Elm streets. They are five stories in height, extending from Third street back to Union street. They are of the most modern construction, containing hydraulic elevators, vaults, offices and all the latest modern improvements. Success to them.

It has been the custom of the New Orleans daily newspaper publishers to take back from the retailers the unsold copies of their papers. This has been stopped recently because the publishers found that they were being robbed. Several dealers had established routes on which they rented the papers at reduced rates instead of selling them. They delivered the papers in the morning, gathered them up in the evening, and returned them as unsold copies.

AN apprentice in a New England town, in renewing his subscription, writes, under date of September 16: "I am a young man struggling along, trying hard to learn the trade in all its branches. I am away from home and all friends, but am working in a good office, and I know it, and shall stick. I was compelled to wait till pay day before I could remit, and I will have to deny myself a few things, but I do so willingly, knowing that, if I live, some day I will stand

with many other good workmen, and look back with pride upon the days I stuck to the trade and 'THE INLAND PRINTER.' That boy's head is level.

THE boxwood forests in the vicinity of Poti having become exhausted, supplies are now drawn from Abkassia, which province has lately been opened to "cutters" by the Russian government. About two thousand tons were cut and exported last year to the United Kingdom. This wood is of fine, clean growth, good color and great thickness, many pieces being fifteen inches in diameter.

THE water falling over Niagara has a power of 100,000,000 tons per hour moving through 150 feet. This force is equal to the consumption of 260,000,000 tons of coal, the amount annually burned by the entire population of the world. If one-half the fuel burned is used in driving machinery, then the power of Niagara would drive all the machinery of the world, with fifty per cent to lose in transmitting.

"THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF SUFFERING" is the title of a handsomely printed and superbly bound volume of poems, of 384 pages, by Robert Whittet, 100 E. Main street, Richmond, Virginia. It is a production of extraordinary merit, and in it may be found as fine expressions of poetical thought and sentiment as can be read in the English language. It would be difficult to select a more beautiful or appropriate gift book.

A NEW yellow coloring matter, known as "galloflavine," is derived by oxidizing alkaline solutions of gallic acid, resulting in a crystalline precipitate with a silvery luster. This dyestuff is almost insoluble in cold water, and sparingly soluble in boiling water. It dissolves in rectified sulphuric acid, with a yellowish-green color, and is readily soluble in solutions of caustic and carbonated alkalies. It combines with metallic oxides.

AT the Melbourne exhibition there was a complete dwelling house made entirely of paper and furnished with the same material. Walls, roofs, ceilings, floorings, joists and stairways; carpets, bedding, chairs, sofas and lamps; frying pans, and even the stoves in which the fires were burning, were of papier maché. When the builder of this mansion gave a banquet, the cloths, napkins, plates, cups, saucers, tumblers, cruets, and even the knives and forks were likewise made of paper.

MR. TALBOT B. REED, of the well-known type-founding firm of Sir Charles B. Reed & Son, England, has in the press an exhaustive "History of the Old English Letter Foundries, with Notes, Bibliographical and Historical, on the Rise and Progress of English Typography." The work will doubtless bring to light much fresh information concerning the origin and development of type founding in England, and will give biographies of the chief type founders from the earliest times to the year 1830.

WOODWORMS can be destroyed in books and woodwork by benzine. Books are locked up in a cupboard with a saucer of benzine. The insects, as well as their larvae and eggs, soon die off. Furniture and carvings are similarly placed in a room with a dish of benzine, and kept closed up for several weeks, the time required for the complete destruction of the insects varying according to the thickness of the wood. New woodwork can be protected against their entry by a coating of glue, as, living on vegetable substances, they do not touch animal products.

THE foreign trade of Great Britain reached its maximum development in 1883, when the value of all exports and imports was \$3,645,000,000. In 1885 the official statistics show that there were about \$3,225,000,000, or a decrease of 11.6 per cent. In the United States the maximum volume of foreign trade was reached in 1882, when the total value of exports and imports was \$1,500,000,000; last year it was but \$1,276,000,000—showing a decline of 14.6 per cent, and compared with 1883 a decline of 13.9 per cent. Proportionately the British decline was less than ours.

A SPECIAL notepaper is being manufactured in England in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria. It is specially watermarked and bears the words "The Jubilee Note." Says the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*: "The design consists of a portrait of her majesty encircled with a wreath of rose, shamrock, and thistle, and, above and below this pictorial wreath,

the Colonial Empire is represented by an elephant for India, an ostrich and pyramid for Africa and Egypt, a kangaroo for Australia, and a beaver for Canada, with appropriate typical surroundings, and the figures 1887. This design has been worked out on a dandy roll by Mr. W. Green, the well-known mold maker."

A METHOD for the manufacture of washable paper is given as follows: "Writing and drawing paper first receive a thin coating of a mixture of glue or some other suitable adhesive substance, with zinc, white chalk, barytes, etc., and the color for producing the desired tint. They are then coated with silicate of soda, to which a small quantity of magnesia has been added, and dried at a temperature of 25° C., during ten days or so. Paper thus treated is said to possess the property of preserving writing or drawing in lead pencil, chalk, or India ink, unaltered after being washed.

The Mechanical News reports an invention which will be of great interest to bookbinders. It is a stitch and knot-tying machine, patented by Sterling Elliott, of Newton, Massachusetts, which not only stitches with thread and ties a square knot, but does it with great speed, and is therefore adapted to profitable use in a vast number of cases in which hitherto only the wire-stitching machines have been adequate to the purpose. The Elliott machine runs at the rate of 48 stitches complete per minute, and its capacity per day ranges from 10,000 to 20,000, according to the class of work and ability of the operator.

SHINING BLACK INK.—The best shining black ink, used for mourning paper, and the manufacture of which has up to the present time been kept a secret by the makers, may be prepared, according to the *Papier Zeitung*, of lampblack, borax and shellac. The ink is made as follows: In one liter of hot water sixty grams of borax is dissolved, and to this solution about three times the quantity of shellac is added. After this mixture has been properly dissolved, the necessary quantity of lampblack is added, the whole thing being constantly stirred. Should the luster not be satisfactory, more shellac is added.

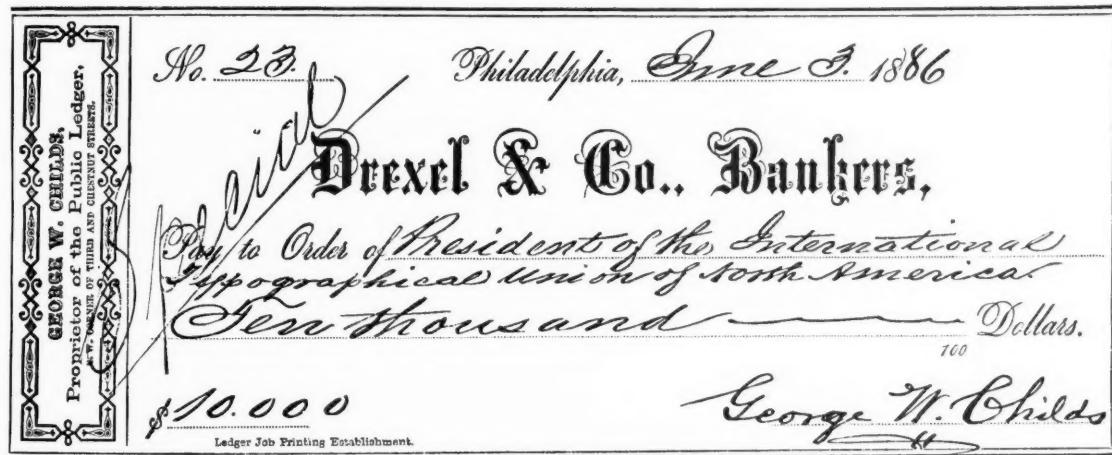
THE following is the decision rendered by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in the suit of John Thomson, late manager for Merritt Gally, manufacturer of the well-known "Universal" printing press, claiming a partnership in the concern, and praying for a receiver. It is alike clear and terse:

THOMSON v. GALLY.—The letter of the defendant to the plaintiff, and the written acceptance by the latter of the terms of employment therein mentioned, and the other facts set forth in the opposing affidavits, fully satisfy me that the plaintiff was merely an employé of the defendant, upon a salary which was to be equal to one-fourth of the net profits of the business, and that he is not, and never has been, a partner of the defendant. Under these circumstances it would be a very oppressive and unjust act for the court to take the defendant's business out of his own hands and place it in those of a receiver pending the litigation. The motion must be denied, with \$10 costs.

IT has been found that chloride of zinc mixed with paper pulp makes it as tough as wood. Paper thus prepared may be used for making boxes, combs, roofing, and even boats.

There was a man in our town,
Who thought him wondrous wise;
He swore by all the fabled gods
He'd never advertise.
His goods were advertised at last,
And thereby hangs a tale:
The ad. was set in nonpareil,
And headed "Sheriff's Sale."

THE ink that is used in inking the indelible ribbon-in type-writers, which writes black, but copies a very dark blue, is made as follows: Take vaseline of high boiling point, melt it on a water bath or slow fire, and incorporate by constant stirring as much Prussian blue as it will take up without becoming granular. Remove the mixture from the fire and, while it is cooling, mix equal parts of petroleum, benzine, and rectified oil of turpentine, in which dissolve the fatty ink, introduced in small quantities, by constant agitation. The volatile solvents should be in such quantity that the fluid ink is of the consistency of fresh oil paint. One secret of success lies in the proper application of the ink to the ribbon. Wind the ribbon on a piece of cardboard, spread on a table several layers of newspapers, then unwind the ribbon in such lengths as may be most convenient, and lay it flat on the paper. Apply



FAC SIMILE OF CHECK PRESENTED BY MESSRS. CHILDS AND DREXEL TO INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

the ink, after agitation, by means of a soft brush, and rub it well into the interstices of the ribbon with a stiff toothbrush. Hardly any ink should remain visible on the surface.

THE following is the description of an improved evener for the receiving table of printing presses, invented by Moseman, Brooklyn, New York. It relates "to presses in which the printed sheets are delivered upon a receiving table by the swinging movement of a fly. In such presses the printed sheets are not delivered in exactly the same position on the pile, and consequently the outer edges of the sheets will be uneven, or many of them will project beyond the front edge of the pile. The fly produces a considerable blast or current of air when swung over with the sheet upon it; and the object of the invention is to indirectly utilize the force of the air blast or current as a means of evening or straightening the outer edges of the sheets as the sheets are delivered one by one by the operation of the fly. The invention consists in the combination, with a receiving table provided with gauge pins and a fly-sheet delivery, of an evener or straightening device hung at the outer edge of said table, capable of outward movement by the blast of air produced by the fly, and adapted in its return movement to push the newly-delivered sheet inward in order to bring the outer edge of said sheet even with the edges of the receiving table and the pile of sheets thereon. The evener or straightening device, is preferably made heaviest at the lower end, in order to bring it back quickly when swung outward by the blasts of air, and a spring is applied to hasten its return and render it more powerful."

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents, with good prospects to get 30 cents soon; evening papers, 30 cents, with good prospects to get 35 cents soon; bookwork, 30 cents, with good prospects to get 35 cents soon; job printers, per week, \$14. A new scale of prices is now being approved. The *Daily Illuminator*, a new labor paper started under the auspices of the Trade and Labor Assembly, promises to be a great success.

Baltimore.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. There is no difficulty, but the city is already overcrowded and full of tourists.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Chicago is overrun with idle printers, and strangers will most likely be disappointed if they look for work.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week of hours; job printers, \$18 to \$20 per week. Work will be brisk about the 15th of October, as the legislature will then be in session.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Detroit.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week \$14. We accepted the above list of prices as a compromise for our new scale.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, active; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Job printers are in demand to sub.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not any too bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. Demand fully supplied.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, more encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Demand fully supplied.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There are three printers for every situation in the city.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on evening papers, \$10.50; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Peoria.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, \$13 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty.

Sacramento.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Supply and demand about equal.

San Antonio.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Lots of work for good job printers at \$20 per week.

South Bend.—State of trade, medium; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Springfield.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. So many printers have come here during the past two weeks that it is impossible to provide even a day's work to anybody.

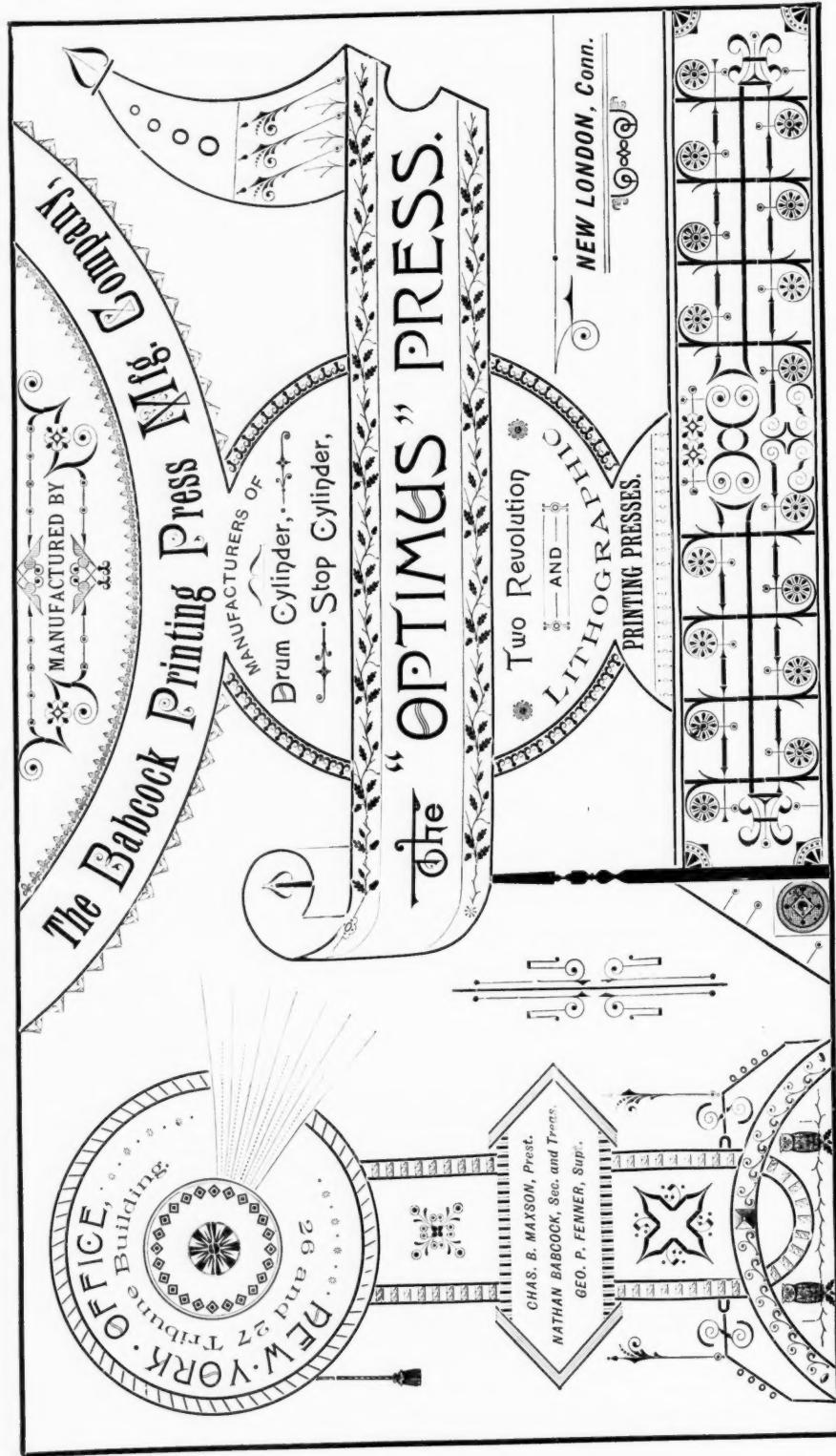
Salt Lake City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$21. No trouble, though at present we have more men than there is work for.

Toronto.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. Keep away from Toronto till the middle of November.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. If printers are in the neighborhood and really want to work, come and see us, and they will not go away hungry, providing they have a card.

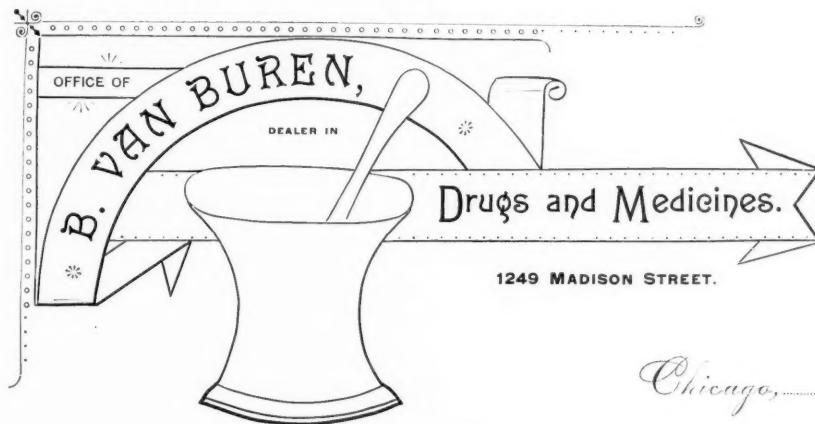
A. ZEESE & CO., the well-known electrotypers, map and relief-line and photo-engravers, 101 Monroe street, have just printed their specimens of calendars for 1887, the largest and best assortment ever issued, which are sufficiently varied in size and design to meet the wants of the most fastidious. They have also published a large number of new and beautiful cuts, especially adapted for holiday publications, all of which are finished in the highest style of the art. Parties desirous of laying in a stock of calendars or these Christmas indispensables should write at once for specimen copies.

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



A. J. Smith, Compositor, with J. P. Smith, Rochester, New York.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



Chicago, 1887.

HENRY H. MCKAY, COMPOSITOR, WITH GEO. E. MARSHALL, CHICAGO.



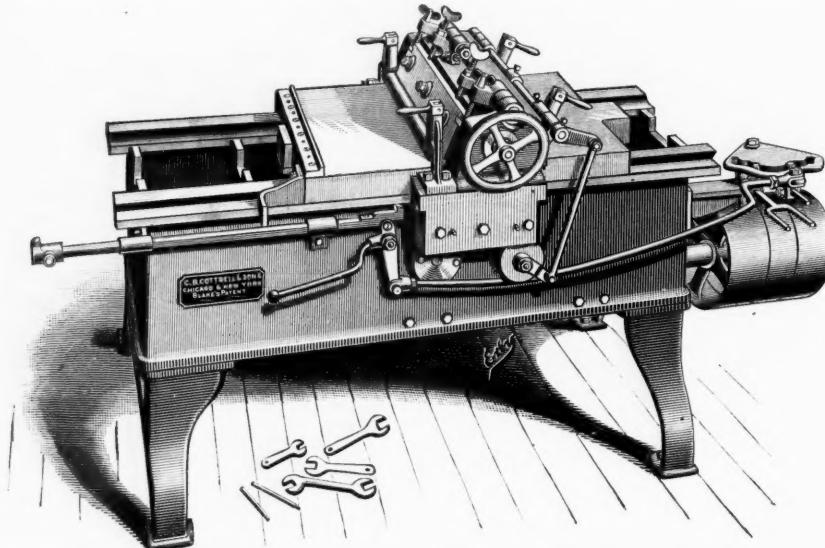
ALFRED PYE, COMPOSITOR, CHICAGO.

IMPROVED AUTOMATIC STEAM SHAVING MACHINE.

The illustration on this page represents an improved steam shaving machine, devised by Mr. E. A. Blake, western manager of the well-known house of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of printers' and electrotypers' machinery.

This machine has a stationary oscillating head and traveling bed, and is entirely different in construction and operation from any other machine now in the market, and, like the other machines of this house, is self operating and labor saving.

The cutter head is fitted with the patented lifting screws for perfectly adjusting the knife, and the head is moved up or down by the hand-wheel at the end. Immediately behind the hand-wheel, upon the same shaft, is a disk which carries a scale, graduated by $\frac{1}{1200}$ of an inch, giving great exactitude of depth, and doing away with the trouble and uncertainty of putting paper, etc., under the plates in making successive cuts. When in operation the plates are held in



AUTOMATIC STEAM SHAVING MACHINE FOR ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOGRAPH PLATES.

position by rollers in front and rear of the knife, so firmly that breaking or bending of large or thin plates is impossible; and plates of less than one inch in width can be shaved without gauging. By an ingenious and positive movement the knife and rollers are lifted entirely free from the work during the reverse travel of the bed, avoiding all possibility of injury to the plates, and they immediately return to a cutting position upon the forward motion of the bed. The return motion of the bed is one and a-half times faster than its forward movement, thus making a great saving of time, and making it possible for the operator to turn out at least one-third more work than by the old way.

The machine can be instantly stopped, started or reversed at any point, or backed out of the heaviest cuts with the greatest ease and facility.

The stops on the side bar render the stroke adjustable to any length within the range of the machine, which is perfectly noiseless in its operation.

The frame, with its braces and tracks, is cast in one piece, thereby ensuring the greatest possible rigidity and making it impossible for the machinery to be thrown out of line by settling of floors or other causes.

The bed is extra heavy and is perfectly true to the head; it moves upon two broad and strong tracks, which are finished perfectly level and smooth, and it is strongly braced and supported immediately under the knife. The driving arrangement of this machine is a great improvement over the ordinary steam attachment. By means of a worm and wheel, a perfectly steady, even and powerful motion is given to the bed, insuring perfect plates, free from waves, ridges or other

imperfections. The rack and pinions are extra heavy and accurately cut to each other. The worm and shafts are of forged steel. Every part where there is friction is adjustable for wear; thus the machine will always work perfectly.

The size shown in the cut will shave either type high or thin plates 18 by 30 inches in size so perfectly that a variation of $\frac{1}{10000}$ of an inch cannot be detected with a micrometer calliper.

Those who are interested in this machine can obtain any further information which they may desire by addressing the manufacturers.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

We were greatly interested and not a little surprised, during a recent visit to the Inter-State Exposition this season, by the splendid exhibition of printing machinery made by Shnedewend & Lee Company, printing-press manufacturers of this city, wherein they show eight different sizes of their well-known Challenge job presses.

It may be a surprising fact to many to learn that this is the only exclusively western house which is successfully engaged on a large scale in the building of platen presses. The firm commenced work on their patterns in August, 1884, when they removed to their present commodious quarters 303 and 305 Dearborn street, where they occupy a five-story and basement building, with a double frontage of fifty feet, extending through from Dearborn street to Third avenue. Since that date they have built and sold more than four hundred Challenge and old-style Gordon presses. They employ over one hundred men in their various departments, and their press works have become one of the permanently established industries of Chicago.

One of their old-style Gordon presses (10 by 15) at the exposition is running at the rate of 3,500 impressions per hour. This was done to silence the last objection of some agents of eastern press builders, and to emphasize the fact

that for speed, accuracy of adjustment and strength, the presses manufactured by this house will rank equal to any platen machines in the market. This is attested by the large number of orders now on hand, and the satisfaction these presses have given to all parties using them.

The new Shnedewend & Lee Company Washington hand press is also exhibited side by side with the old Mormon relic, described in our September issue, and which forms a striking illustration of the mechanical advantages possessed by the printers of today over their brothers of forty years ago.

Their army and proof presses are shown in all sizes, and are well known throughout the country.

The Chicago engine and boiler is another product of great interest to printers. It is essentially the printing-office power. It is built from two and a half to nine horsepower, and the smallest size will run a large cylinder together with several platen presses. A valuable device for this boiler is their new pump and heater, which furnishes the boiler with a continual supply of water heated to 180 degrees, using only the exhaust steam for the purpose.

The other features of the exhibit are the McFatrich mailer, the Perfection mitering machine, Shnedewend & Lee Company's shooting-sticks, patent galley racks and sheet dryers combined, and patent lamp holder.

The trade of this house extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and we are informed that they now have orders on hand for export shipment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We are determined to realize on all our second-hand litho power presses, as our shops are overcrowded, and we must have more room. We therefore offer two 24 by 34 Potter lithos at \$1,750 each. These presses are less than three years old, and we guarantee them to be thoroughly overhauled and practically as good as new. We believe that this offer is without precedent. For all cash we will deduct ten per cent from the above price. We have other bargains, particulars of which will be furnished upon application to the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; 160 William street, New York.

INDEPENDENT SWINGING GALLEY BRACKET.



The accompanying illustration is that of a new galley bracket, especially designed for use on imposing stone, frame, or anywhere that a galley bracket is wanted for occasional use, and then to be put aside and out of the way. This bracket is made in two parts, and fastened together by a pin, so as to allow the arm to swing flat against the frame or wall when not in use. A set consists of two brackets, with a check on each, preventing the arm from swinging in but one direction (one to the right and one to the left), and holding it at right angles with the article the bracket is secured to and in position, when open, for the galley. They come, boxed with screws, at sixty cents per set. Manufactured by E. F. Bacheller, Lynn, Mass. For sale by dealers.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER CO.

"FAVORITE" ELASTIC PADDING COMPOSITION—Wanted not to adhere to the edges of sheet torn from the pad. Send 25 cents in stamps and we will mail you recipe for making same at a cost of 10 cents a pound. UPRIGHT PADDING PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn. 4-1-11

FOR SALE.—An established newspaper and printing office containing upward of two hundred fonts of job and wood type; also body type enough for three ordinary offices; presses, etc., all in good condition. Parties desirous of purchasing can secure an immense bargain, by addressing "A. B. D.", care of INLAND PRINTER, Room 26, 159 La Salle street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Printing and binding establishment, in one of the largest cities in Iowa. Has facilities for doing all kinds of blank book and edition work. Will sell all or part. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. If you have from five to fifteen thousand dollars to invest, address "PRESS," care of this office. 4-1-1f

FOR SALE.—A 30-inch lever cutter, a No. 5 Washington press, platen 25 by 38, both good as new, at second-hand prices; a good Hoe plow cutter; also other "seconds" at bargains. Address the MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO., Middletown, N. Y. 4-1-1t

FOR SALE.—A good engravers' ruling machine, in first-class order. Cost \$200. Will be sold cheap for cash. Just the thing for an office which makes a specialty of color work. Address ENGRAVER, care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE.—Several hundred pounds Farmer, Little & Co. agate type, used in a railway guide; most of this type is good as new; also a large quantity of brass rule; also eight shift-bar Hoe chases, 25 by 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ inside. PRICE, LEE & CO., New Haven, Conn. 4-1-3t

I HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

JOBFICE FOR SALE.—A fine job printing office in a city of 12,000 inhabitants. Established nine years, and doing a fine business. Office well equipped—steam-power, cylinder and job presses, and good assortment of type. Price, \$4,000 cash. Correspondence solicited from those who have money and want to invest. For full particulars, address, JOBBER, care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago. 4-1-1t

KIMBALL'S REPORTERS' TRAINING SCHOOL guarantees thorough instruction in shorthand and type-writing by a teacher of business experience. Best results in the shortest time and at the least expense. Lessons day and evening, or by mail. Address D. KIMBALL, 83 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Price 25 cents.

"THREE PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," for ascertaining the cost of stock used on small jobs, giving the weight of ream (from 8 to 70 pounds) and price per pound, ream and quire (rising by fractions from 6 cents to 25 cents per pound); how much are the 36 sheets worth? Don't guess, it isn't safe; don't figure, it takes too much time; but refer to ready reckoner and get the answer in ten seconds. Mailed free for 25 cents. Will save its cost in one day. Address H. G. BISHOP, care of INLAND PRINTER. 4-1-1t

WANTED—JOB PRINTER—A reliable, steady young man who has had two or three years' experience in a first-class job office on job composition and presswork. Steady work to the right party, in a town where living expenses are low. Address, with references and specimens of work, stating wages expected, MORRILL BROS., Fulton, N. Y. 4-1-1t

WANTED.—Position as manager of a printing establishment, by a thoroughly qualified man, versant with all branches of the trade, and capable of filling any position in connection therewith. Has had experience in a number of the largest and best establishments. The best of references given. Address "MANAGER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.—The address of printers desiring the new specimen book of the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. No stamps necessary. 4-1-1t

WANTED.—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-1-1f

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Standard Job Stick,
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New Rule Shaper,
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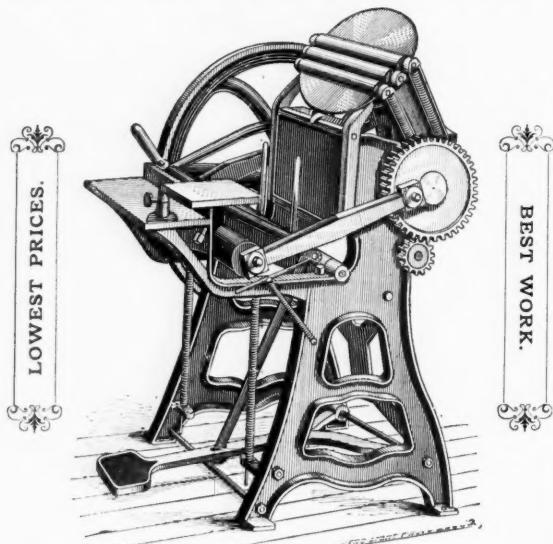
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For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

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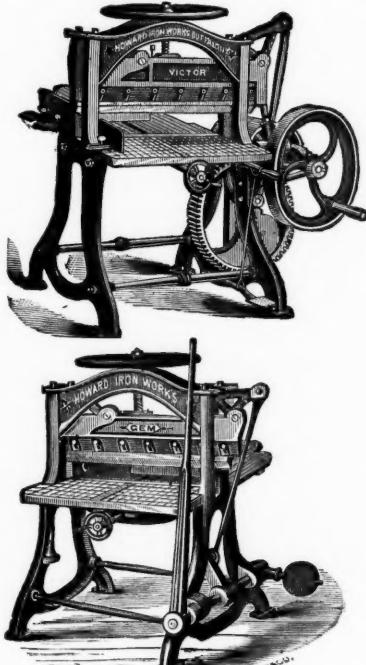
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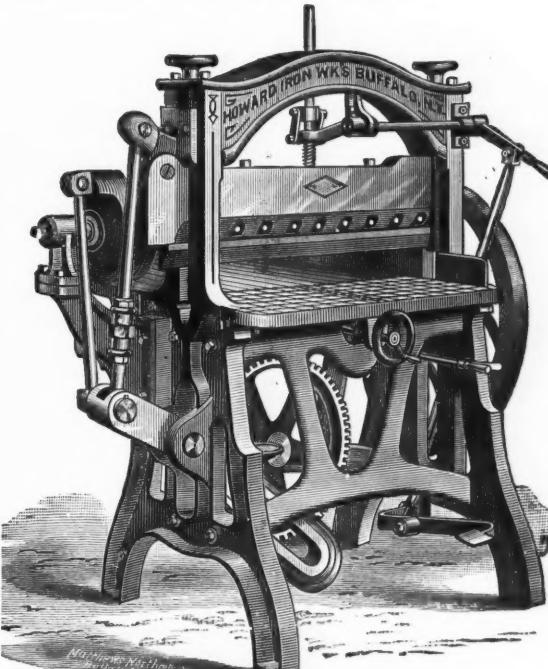
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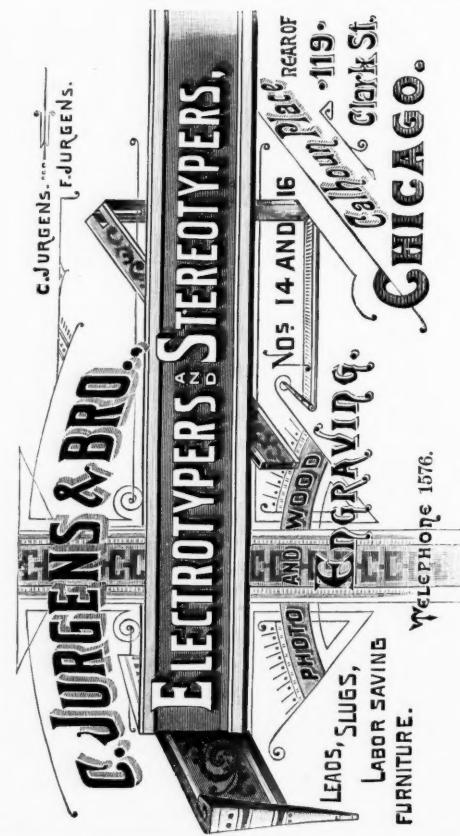
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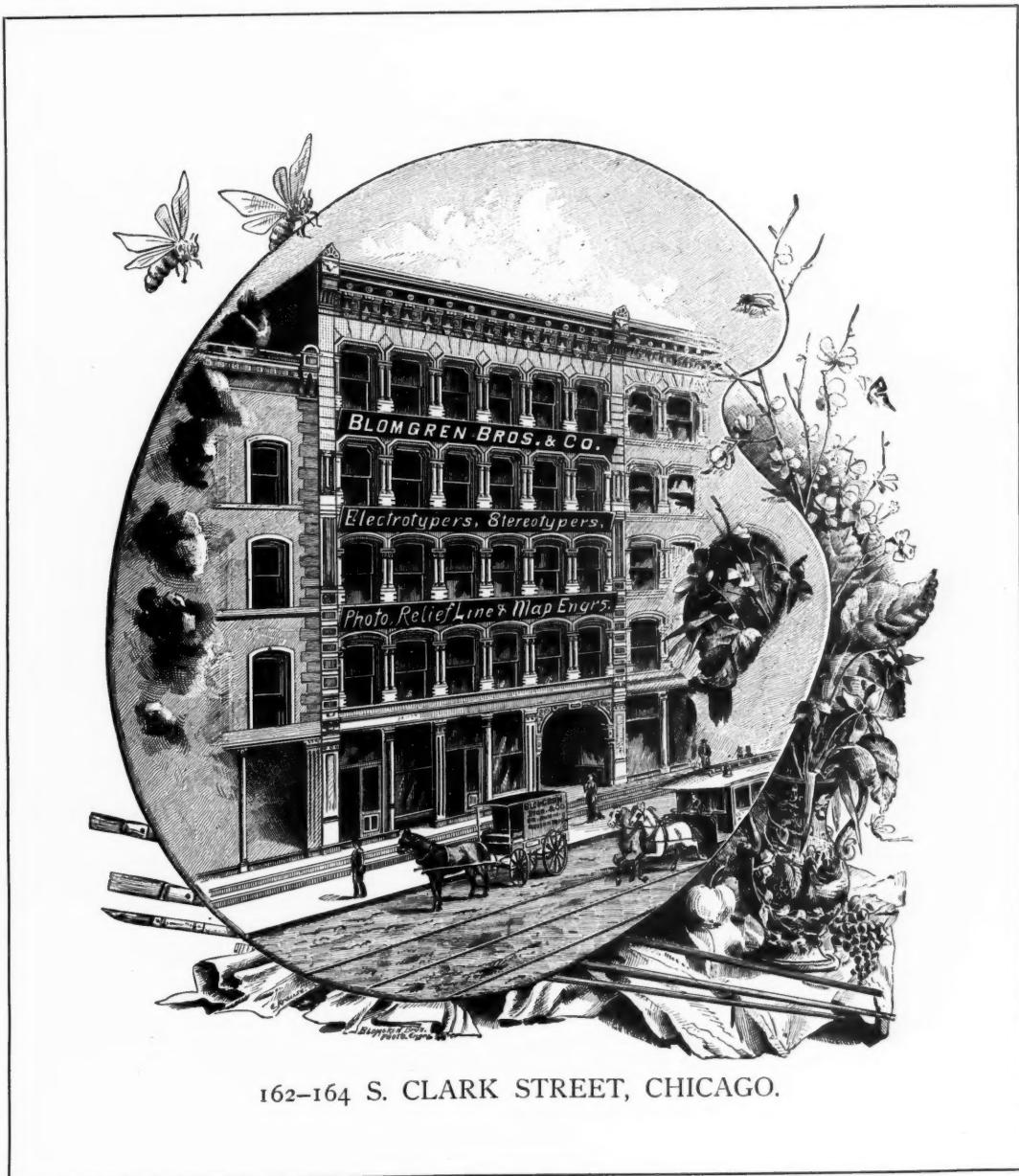
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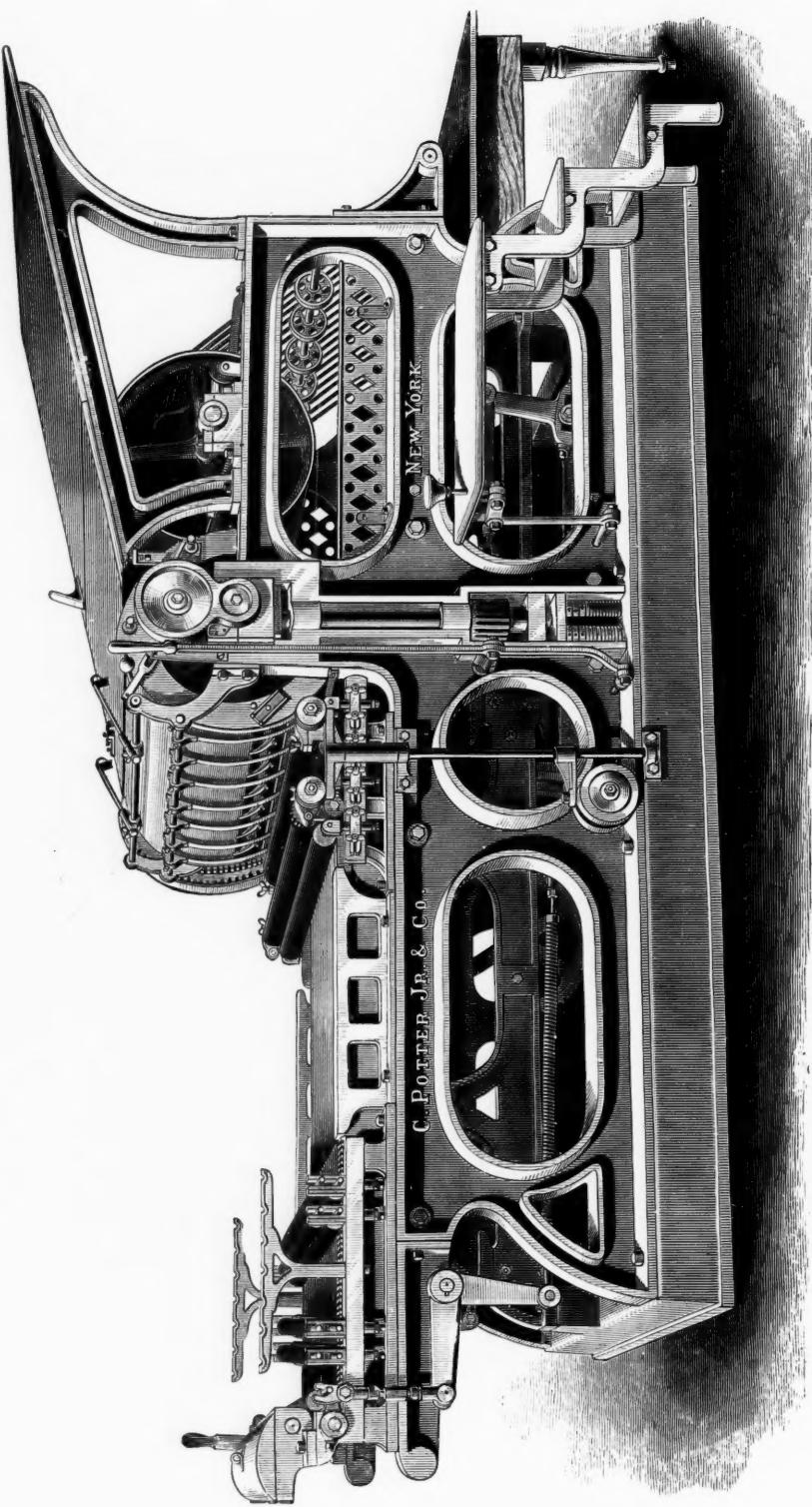
1-14½ x 22½ Peerless Press ..	\$400 00	1-7 x 11 Clipper Press	\$120 00
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1-8 x 12 Gordon Press, with throw-off	175 00	6-Col. Army Press	150 00
1-8 x 12 Standard, with throw-off	150 00	6-Col. Army Press	40 00
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1-32-in. Clark Cutter	100 00	One complete Job Office, second hand, almost new, at a bargain.	75

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With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

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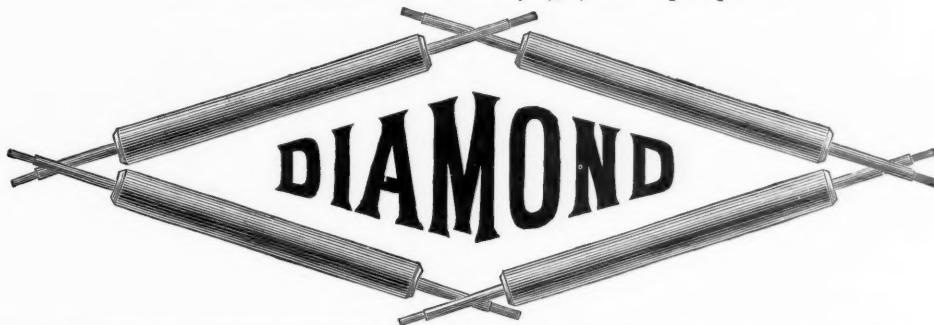
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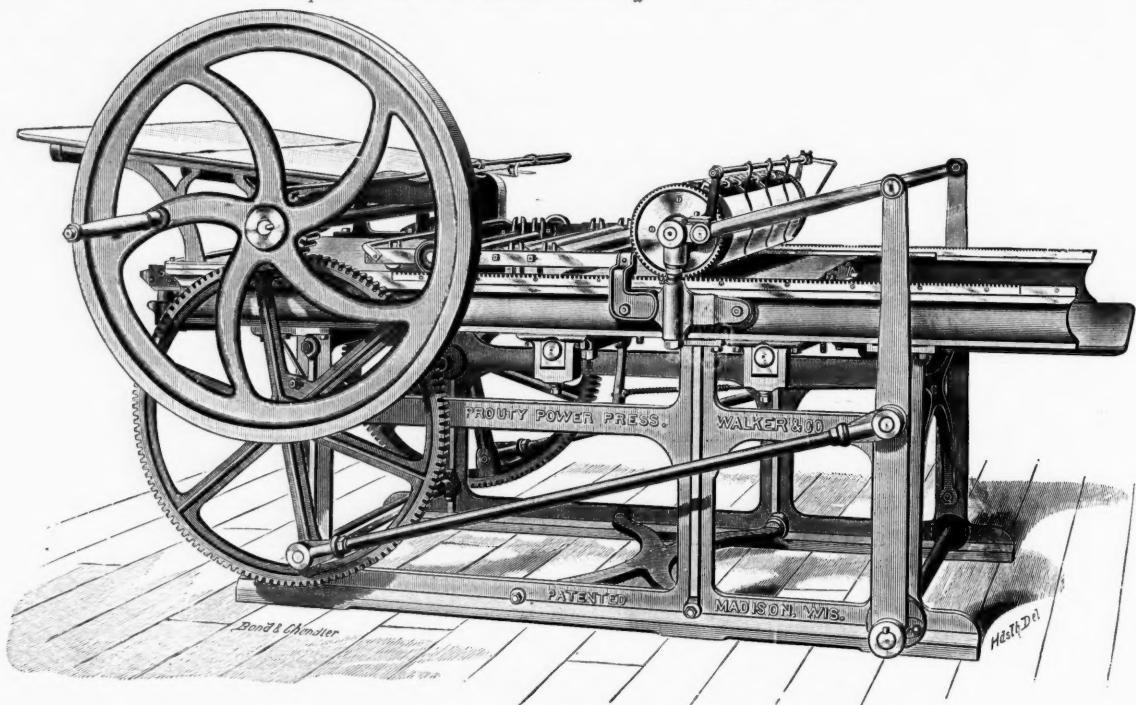
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